

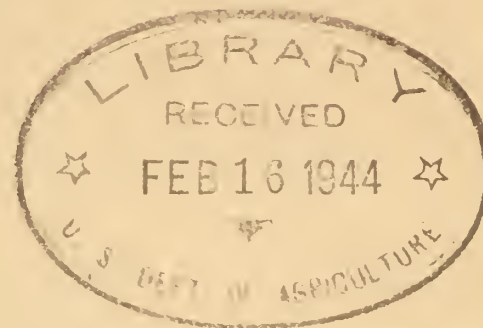
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics



Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 95

(Supplements Nos. 64 and 72)

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES, 1938-JUNE 1941

A Selected List of References

Compiled by

John M. McNeill and Josiah C. Folsom

Under the Direction of Margaret T. Olcott, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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Washington, D. C.
February, 1942

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The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It begins with a chapter on the origin of the world, and then proceeds to a chapter on the development of the world. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present. It is divided into three main sections: the history of the world before the Christian era, the history of the world during the Christian era, and the history of the world since the Christian era. The third part of the book is devoted to a general conclusion to the history of the world, and a chapter on the future of the world.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Card catalogues of the following libraries:

- U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
- U. S. Department of Labor.

Indexes and Periodicals:

- Agricultural Economics Literature, v. 12, 1938 to v. 15, no. 8, Oct. 1941. Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
- Agricultural Index, v. 8, 1937 to v. 26, no. 9, June 1941. Published by the H. W. Wilson Company, New York, N. Y.
- Experiment Station Record, v. 78, 1938 to v. 84, no. 6, June 1941. Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
- International Labour Review, v. 37, 1938 to v. 43, no. 5, May 1941. Published by the International Labour Office, Montreal, Canada (formerly Geneva, Switzerland).
- Monthly Labor Review, v. 46, 1938 to v. 52, no. 6, June 1941. Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
- Public Affairs Information Service. Bulletin, v. 24, 1938 to v. 27, no. 30, May 3, 1941. Published by Public Affairs Information Service, New York, N. Y.
- Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, 1938 to v. 40, no. 22, June 10, 1941. Published by the H. W. Wilson Company, New York, N. Y.

- U. S. Department of Agriculture. Yearbook of Agriculture, 1938, 1939, 1940.

Bibliographies listed in the present bibliography.

FOREWORD

This bibliography, which covers the period 1938-June 1941, supplements and brings to date Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 72, Agricultural Labor in the United States, 1936-1937, and Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 64, Agricultural Labor in the United States, 1915-1935.

Its general scope is the same as that of the earlier bibliographies. It contains references on the general agricultural labor situation in the United States; employment, unemployment, supply and demand, wages, hours, and working conditions; mechanization of agriculture and the displacement of agricultural workers; laws and legislation relating to agricultural laborers; farmer-labor controversies, including labor organization, farmer opposition to labor organization, and strikes; occupational hazards to which farm laborers are subjected; employment and placement services for farm laborers; rehabilitation and relief of farm laborers; and social insurance, including workmen's compensation, and other statutory protection. References relating to special groups of agricultural laborers - child laborers, migratory laborers, sharecroppers, negroes, peons and peonage, and unemployed rural youth - are included. References on agricultural labor conditions in Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico are listed under the names of those islands, rather than under subject or in the general section, as was done in Agricultural Economics Bibliographies 64 and 72. Due to its length, the section on migratory laborers has been subdivided into general, geographic, and subject subsections.

The most notable aspect of the farm labor problem during the past two and one-half years has been the wide-spread interest in the migratory crop laborers of the far West and Southwest. Migratory laborers of the Atlantic seaboard, the Gulf coast, and the sugar-beet producing areas have also received considerable attention. Writers on the subject of migrants and the migrant problem have not always differentiated between migratory agricultural laborers and other migrants. For this reason, the section on migratory laborers in this bibliography is not limited strictly to agricultural laborers, but contains numerous references on migrants and the migrant problem in general. However, references to publications dealing with migration purely as a sociological phenomenon, or process, have been omitted.

Two out-standing Congressional committee investigations of agricultural labor conditions have been made. The House Select Committee to Investigate the Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens, under the chairmanship of Representative John H. Tolan of California, has held numerous hearings and issued reports on conditions among migratory agricultural workers. The Senate Civil Liberties Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Robert M. LaFollette, has included agricultural labor

in its extensive investigations of violations of free speech and assembly and interferences with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively. References to both of these Committee hearings are included in the bibliography.

Labor requirements in crop production, as such, are outside the scope of this bibliography; and references to literature on this subject have been omitted. However, references on labor requirements as a phase of employment and unemployment among agricultural laborers have been included. The effects of increasing mechanization in agriculture, as expressed in decreased labor requirements and the displacement of farm laborers, have been the subject of numerous studies and writings. The U. S. Work Projects Administration (formerly Works Progress Administration), in particular, has made a series of exhaustive studies on changes in technology and labor requirements in crop production. References to these and similar studies are included in the section on mechanization and labor displacement.

News items, editorials, and unsigned articles, with a few exceptions, have been omitted. References to such material are included in a card file in the office of Josiah C. Folsom of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare. Works of fiction relating to agricultural laborers have not been included.

The list of periodicals relating to agricultural labor, which was included in the two earlier agricultural labor bibliographies, has been omitted. References to Government periodicals which regularly contain information and statistics on farm labor have been listed in appropriate sections of the bibliography.

Call numbers following the citations are those of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, unless otherwise noted. "Libr. Cong." preceding a call number indicates that the publication is in the Library of Congress.

An author and subject index is appended.

Margaret T. Olcott, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture

February 1942.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES, 1938-JUNE 1941

A Selected List of References

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL LABOR

1. American sugar cane league. Educational committee. A story of Louisiana cane sugar. 23pp. New Orleans, 1939. 65 Am32

A historical sketch of the sugar cane industry in Louisiana is given. Labor processes are outlined. Working and living conditions of the cane laborers are shown. Illustrated.

2. Ames, Susie. Studies of the Virginia eastern shore in the seventeenth century. 274pp. Richmond, Va., The Dietz press, 1940. 277.089 Am3

Ch. IV, Servants and Slaves, outlines the legal status of indentured servants and slaves (both Indian and negro) and some of the social practices in relation to them. Development of the practices is outlined by use of many examples.

3. Anderson, H. Dewey, and Davidson, Percy E. Occupational trends in the United States. x, 618pp. Stanford University, Calif., Stanford university press, 1940. 280.12 An23

Ch. II, pp. 71-99, is concerned with occupational trends in agriculture. Topics treated are the following: The farm population; trends in number of agricultural workers (shown statistically in tables 17 to 21, pp. 74-76, and in charts 1, 6, and 9, pp. ii, 34, and 65, respectively); relation of crops to distribution of agricultural workers (summarized in table 22, pp. 77-78); geographical distribution of agricultural labor (table 23, pp. 79-81); agricultural production per worker; farm production; sex of agricultural workers; vertical distribution of agricultural workers (the so-called "agricultural ladder"); farmers, planters, overseers; dairy farmers; gardeners, florists, nurserymen; stock raisers; other agricultural pursuits; agricultural laborers (shown statistically in tables 30-32, pp. 95-96, 98, and chart 9, p. 65). The term "agricultural workers" includes all those engaged in agriculture, while wage farm labor is denoted by "agricultural laborers." Statistics were compiled from the U. S. Census, the Statistical Abstract of the United States, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and other sources.

4. Annual agricultural conference for Southwestern States. Proceedings. Texarkana, U. S. A., December 8 and 9, 1939. 100pp., processed. [Chicago? Ill., 1940; 281.9 An7 1939
Prepared for distribution by the Farm Foundation.
Partial contents: Changes in methods of producing farm products affecting labor organization, by C. A. Bonnen, pp. 1-6, with discussion by W. T. Wilson, pp. 7-8; Trends in the social and economic conditions of renters, sharecroppers, and day hands, by J. G. McNeely, pp. 9-12; Practical policies for raising the status of tenants, croppers, and day laborers, by William H. Metzler, pp. 13-14, with discussion by Harold Hoffsommer, pp. 14-15; Legal barriers that hinder improved tenancy relations, by Marshall Harris, with discussion by Randall T. Klemme, pp. 16-25; Programs for improving tenure conditions: a. Farm Security Administration, by A. M. Rogers, with discussion by Paul Maris, pp. 26-31.
5. App, Frank, and Waller, Allen G. Farm economics, management and distribution. Edited by R. W. Gregory. 700pp. Chicago, Philadelphia [etc.] J. B. Lippincott co. [1938] 281 Ap4 Ed.3
"This is a thoroughly revised volume based on 'Farm Economics' by Frank App, copyright 1924, 1928 by J. B. Lippincott Company." - Verso of title page.
References at end of most of the chapters.
Farm labor, pp. 647-672.
6. Association of Southern agricultural workers. Proceedings...41st annual convention...held in Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 7, 8, 9, 1940. 229pp. 4 C82
"Abstracts of papers and addresses."
Secretary-treasurer of the Association is F. E. Miller, Director test farms, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
Partial contents: Problems of economic adjustments in farm labor and tenancy, by R. J. Saville, pp. 46-47 (problems associated with the size of income, and the continuity of income); What are the problems of agricultural adjustment in farm labor and tenancy? by R. L. Vansant, p. 47 (problems listed are low per capita income, small per capita acreage and low productivity of farm land, the impact of mechanization and the shift to extensive farming, unsatisfactory landlord-tenant relationships, lack of opportunities for supplementing farm income); Problems of economic adjustments in farm labor and tenancy, by W. T. Fullilove, p. 48 (problems considered are low incomes, low farm prices, low per capita productivity, lack of cash crops other than cotton, the tenancy system, and possibilities of improving the conditions of agricultural tenants and laborers through the New Land Use Planning Program).

7. Atkins, S. W. Farm labor in a soil conservation program. U. S. Dept. Agr. Soil Conserv. Serv. Soil Conserv. 5(12): 301-303. June 1940. 1.6 So3S

This paper is based on a study "in progress since January 1, 1937, in the Cedar Creek soil conservation demonstration project area, Franklin County, N. C." The study was designed, in part, to determine the impact of the soil and water conservation program on farm labor. Findings of the study indicate that "soil and water conservation programs will affect farm labor chiefly as a result of shifts in crop and livestock systems and changes in structural control. For instance, the total amount of labor used and its distribution throughout the year will be affected by changes in acreage and/or the kind of crop. Any decrease in intensity of the cropping system will tend to decrease the total amount of labor. On the other hand, the amount of labor used will increase in certain circumstances because of maintenance labor required on such facilities as terraces, meadow strips, grassed waterways and pastures. Furthermore, the time used to perform certain field operations per acre of land will change as a result of changes in size and shape of fields through terracing and strip cropping and of such practices as contour tillage."

Statistical data are given in tables.

8. Barton, Glen T., and McNeely, J. G. Preliminary report, recent changes in farm labor organization in three Arkansas plantation counties. 49pp., processed. Fayetteville, Arkansas. Agricultural experiment station, 1939. 283. B282 Prelim.

"The major part of the information" in this study "was obtained by personal interview with plantation operators, share croppers and wage laborers. In addition, supplementary data on the plantations surveyed were secured from records of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the three counties of Jefferson, Miller, and Phillips. A total of 89 plantation operators and 423 share croppers and wage laborers were interviewed."

Contents: Method of study; characteristics of plantations surveyed; changes in plantation labor organization; mechanization in relation to changes in plantation labor organization; economic status of share croppers; trends in economic status of share croppers and wage laborers; social participation of share croppers and wage laborers; tenure experience and mobility of share croppers and wage laborers; summary.

Contains statistical tables.

This report appears also in brief form, without the statistical tabulations, in Jour. Land and Pub. Util. Econ. 15(2): 235-237. May 1939. 282.8 J82

9. Benedict, Murray R. The British program for farm labor - as a contribution to American thinking on the subject. Jour. Farm Econ. 22(4): 714-728. Nov. 1940. 280.8 J822

Paper No. 87, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

The situation of agricultural labor in Great Britain and the United States is compared and contrasted; and the possibilities of extending the British programs of agricultural wage regulation through county and district boards, unemployment insurance, and governmentally sponsored housing, to farm laborers in this country are examined.

10. Benedict, Murray R. Economic aspects of remedial measures designed to meet the problems of displaced farm laborers. Rural Sociol. 5(2): 163-182. June 1940. 281.28 R88

"The problem of the agricultural migrant lies only partly in the realm of agriculture. Much of the distress of recent years has resulted from a decrease in urban employment which in earlier periods absorbed large numbers of workers of rural origin. The bad effects of these tendencies have been increased by rapid mechanization and drouth in the farm areas. The problem is likely to increase in the years just ahead. The numbers now seeking a living on the land cannot be absorbed as agricultural entrepreneurs and workers except by vast changes in the structure of the agricultural economy. Palliative measures should be used to the full in emergency situations, but permanent improvements and solutions must also be sought. Tenant-purchase and the breakup of large holdings offer only limited possibilities. Cooperative farming does not provide an adequate solution. Improved tenancy legislation would help. Publicly sponsored development of small industries along the lines of the British Trading Estates program might provide substantial betterment in some areas." - Abstract, p. 163.

Substantially the same material is presented in the author's Statement before the Subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, San Francisco, Dec. 19, 1939. (Pan. Coll. Labor and Wages - Agricultural)

11. Bishop, Holmes. The agricultural labor situation today. Calif. Dept. Agr. Bul. 28(1): 111-115. Jan. 1939. 2 Cl2M

Agricultural wages, the labor supply, and the farmer-labor conflict in California, are discussed in this paper by the president of the Associated Farmers of California. Comparative figures on wage rates by regions and sections of the United States are given to show that California pays the highest agricultural wages in the country. Percentage figures on wages as

related to farmer income are given, showing that farmers frequently pay higher wages than they can afford. Legislation to regulate agricultural wages is opposed by the speaker.

California's farm labor supply has been affected by the influx of refugees from the drought States, but is being reduced to a more orderly status through the work of the Federal Farm Placement Service and the California Citizens' Association. The latter organization carried out a publicity campaign in the drought States, which succeeded in materially cutting down the number of drought refugees entering California.

Farmers have no quarrel with labor, as such, nor do they question the desirability of collective bargaining. What they do oppose is "going into collusion with union agents in compelling the farmers' employees to belong to the agents' union, whether that employee wishes to belong or not, by the signing of closed-shop agreements." Farmer-labor controversies in the dairy industry and marketing of milk are cited as instances of farmer-labor conflicts in California.

12. Bishop, Holmes. To ease California's farm problem: Equalize all social benefits. Christian Sci. Monitor Weekly Mag. Feb. 24, 1940, pp. 5, 13.

There are two phases of the farm labor problem in California: "The first is a normal one, relating to the relationships between the farmers and the workers, and the other, of even greater magnitude, is a superimposed one caused by a nation-wide shift in population." In the "normal" phase of the problem, California farmers have been paying good wages, spreading employment, making use of part-time farmers, increasing employment opportunities through crop diversification, encouraging friendly employer-employee relationships, and improving housing conditions. For the second phase of the problem, inter-State migration into California, "the immediate need is for equalization of all social benefits between states," which is declared to be a task for the Federal Government.

13. Black, Albert G. Toward farm security. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 308, 23pp. [Washington, D. C., 1938] 1 Ag84M no. 308

Farm laborers, pp. 17-20. This is a brief survey of the situation and facts as regards agricultural laborers. Topics discussed include labor disputes and strikes; increase of mechanization in agriculture and its effects; wage rates; seasonal nature of employment; living conditions; and the need for government assistance, social security benefits and compensation laws to cover agricultural labor. The need for "careful study and analysis of the whole farm-labor situation" is emphasized.

14. Black, John D., and Boddy, Nora. The agricultural situation, March, 1940. Rev. Econ. Statis. 22(2): 53-73. May 1940. 251.8 R32
Treats of the agricultural situation in general, but the

following topics concern agricultural labor: Incomes; output per worker; tenancy; low-income groups. Statistical data are presented in tables and charts.

15. Bowden, Witt. Three decades of farm labor. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Serial No. R.976, 43pp. Washington, D. C., 1939. 158.61 T41

Reprinted from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Monthly Labor Review, issues of June, July, and August, 1939.

This bulletin is in three sections: Farm employment, 1909 to 1938, pp. 1-17; wages and income of farm workers, 1909 to 1938, pp. 18-30; productivity of farm labor, 1909 to 1938, pp. 31-43.

It contains tables, charts, graphs; and a map of the United States showing major farming areas, and percentage statistics on the gainfully occupied in agriculture.

16. Burdick, R. T. Economics of sugar beet production in Colorado. Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 453, 58pp. Fort Collins, June 1939. Bibliography, pp. 55-56.

The seasonal nature of employment in beet production, wages and hours, and labor costs in relation to other costs of production are discussed on pp. 16-21, 33-38.

17. California conference of agricultural workers. Agricultural labor research bureau. Farm worker bulletin. no. 1. Ameliorative proposals for agricultural labor in California. 10pp., processed. Berkeley, Calif., 1938. 283.9 C122 no. 1

Report submitted in January 1937 to the Special Committee on Tenancy appointed by President Roosevelt by Walter Cowan and J. B. Nathan.

The report presents a brief survey of the condition of farm wage workers in California, particularly their low wages and bad housing conditions. Ameliorative proposals include camps for migratory workers, provision of small cottages for rent or purchase by farm workers, extension of Social Security benefits to farm laborers, and the establishment of a "National Farm Wages Board, with state and/or regional divisions," whose findings and recommendations would be enforced by the Department of Agriculture.

18. Coverley, H. M. The dilemma of the land hungry. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 3(5): 20-24. Sept. 1940. 1 Ec71a

As the trend toward larger and "better" farms continues, more and more people are being forced off the land or cut adrift on land which they no longer own or control. These displaced farmers, the victims of mechanization, large-scale farming, and depression, without employment opportunities in the cities, competing among themselves for the diminishing opportunities on the farm, "become day laborers, and many of them take to the road as migrants, joining in the mad rush from harvest to harvest, eking

out a precarious existence on seasonal work and odd jobs." What is the solution? No one knows the whole answer; but the Farm Security Administration has been contributing toward a solution through its rehabilitation, tenant-purchase, and homestead programs, and its encouragement of cooperative, diversified, and subsistence farming. But the work of the Farm Security Administration is merely a drop in the bucket. The dilemma of the land hungry is an emergency for the whole nation.

19. Cunningham, L. C. Some facts about the labor situation on dairy farms in New York. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Col. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. Farm Econ. No. 125, pp. 3129-3131. May 1941.

The facts to which attention is called in this article are the advancement in farm wages (statistics are given, table 1), variation in size of labor force on different farms, the limitation of farmers' ability to pay high wages due to comparatively low levels of farm income, and the farmer's loss of his employees due to increased employment opportunities and higher wages in the cities.

20. Edwards, Alba M. A social-economic grouping of the gainful workers of the United States; gainful workers of 1930 in social-economic groups, by color, nativity, age, and sex, and by industry, with comparative statistics for 1920 and 1910. 264pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of commerce, Bur. of the census, 1938. 157.41 Sol

Contains statistics on agricultural laborers.

31. Evans, Mercer G. Farm labour and social standards. Discussion, Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1938) 5: 234-239. 281.9 In82

Mr. Evans emphasizes the essential similarity between agricultural labor problems and industrial labor problems, and states the belief that this similarity will be more generally recognized as the agricultural labor problem becomes more acute.

22. Ezekiel, Mordecai. Jobs for all through industrial expansion. 299pp. New York, A. A. Knopf, 1939. 280.12 Ez3J

The effect of industrial expansion on farm laborers is discussed in ch. 19, pp. 130-137. Statistics on farm laborers and their income are given. The author declares that industrial expansion will relieve the over-supply of farm laborers, increase the demand for farm products, and raise agricultural wage rates and farmer income. Industrial expansion would be particularly beneficial to the South, where the surplus farm labor problem is most acute.

23. Federal writers' project. These are our lives; as told by the people and written by members of the Federal writers' project of the Works progress administration in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia. 421pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1939. 280.002 F31

A collection of life stories of farmers, factory workers, professional and service workers, and relief clients, told in their own words and written by members of the Federal Writers' Project. The section dealing with farming has life stories of farm laborers, sharecroppers, renters, owners, and landlords.

24. Folsom, Josiah C. Farm labor conditions in Gloucester, Hunterdon, and Monmouth counties, New Jersey, April-May, 1936. 51pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, Feb. 1939. 1.9 Ec763Flc

"The survey here reported covered farm labor condition on 2,064 farms, or about one-fourth of the total number of farms in Gloucester, Hunterdon, and Monmouth Counties, New Jersey... The gathered data relate almost wholly to year-round and crop-season farm laborers including wage workers and unpaid family laborers... Few casual hired laborers were working at the time." Data are presented on the following subjects: Farmers' needs for and employment of labor; sources and characteristics of farm laborers; occupational history of farm laborers; working conditions; income and property of farm laborers; laborer levels of living. An appendix to the study contains 46 tables in which various data are presented statistically.

25. Forster, Garnet Wolsey. Farm organization and management. 432pp. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1938. 281.12 F77 1938

Ch. XX, The Management of Labor and Working Capital, discusses the following topics relating to farm labor: The selection of labor; the assignment of tasks and the supervision of labor; developing initiative, good will, cooperation and respect; planning day-to-day utilization of labor; making day-to-day adjustments; providing social life.

26. Fuller, Varden. Agricultural labor in relation to agricultural planning for national defense. 9pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, 1941, 1.941 R3Ag8

"Paper read at fourteenth annual meeting of the Western Farm Economics Association, Salt Lake City, June 26-27, 1941."

The national defense effort has already begun to affect the supply of and demand for agricultural labor, necessitating more careful planning to take care of the situation. Such planning may require, so far as the Western States are concerned, the bringing in of Mexicans, the encouragement of migration from the South and Southwest, and a more efficient use of the local labor supply. The Secretary of Agriculture has recommended the formation of State farm labor subcommittees in the State Land Use Planning Committees, with ex officio representation of the various Federal agencies most directly concerned with agricultural labor, to serve as a State and national planning organization to deal with agricultural labor problems. Inter-State cooperation of the various State Employment Services is also requisite to success in an efficient regional distribution of farm labor.

27. Garnett, William E., and Edwards, Allen D. Rural poverty; a study of human erosion in rural Virginia. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mineogr. Rpt. 5, 28pp. Blacksburg, Feb. 1938.
Farm laborers, p. 8. Appendix table 1, pp. 23-25, gives, by counties, the numbers of male agricultural wage laborers, 18 years of age and over.
28. Gourvitch, Alexander, and others. Industrial change and employment opportunity - a selected bibliography. Prepared...with the assistance of Carolyn Blanks, Marion Hayes, Esther Skala, and Sophie Udin. U. S. Work Proj. Admin. National Res. Proj. on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Indust. Techniques. Rpt. G-5, 254pp., processed. Philadelphia, Pa., 1939. 173.2 W89 Inc
Agricultural organization; size of farms and land tenure, pp. 123-127.
Seasonal and casual employment; migratory labor, pp. 185-189.
29. Gray, Lewis Cecil. Disadvantaged rural classes. Jour. Farm Econ. 20(1): 71-85. Feb. 1938. 280.8 J822
Sharecroppers and farm laborers are discussed on pp. 73-74, 84-85. The number of hired farm laborers in the United States (1930 Census) is given, migratory farm laborers are briefly discussed, figures on farm laborer incomes are given, and the general exclusion of farm labor from the benefits of social and labor legislation is noted. Among the "lines of readjustment" proposed for farm labor are Government credit for rehabilitation and land purchase, small land holdings for self-sufficient farming, diversified farming, and rural industries to supplement farming. For the migratory agricultural laborers the following ameliorative measures are advocated: resettlement on small holdings; subsistence homesteads; sanitary labor camps.
30. Han, William T. Farm labor in an era of change. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers in a Changing World. Yearbook 1940: 907-921. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1 Ag84Y 1940
Literature cited, p. 921.
The plight of farm labor is due to "a superabundance of labor power on American farms." As the farm population has increased, opportunities for employment have decreased; with the result that the farm-laborer status has largely become a permanent one, instead of being a step on the "agricultural ladder," as formerly. Farm labor has been subjected to a process of "industrialization," especially in the highly specialized fruit and vegetable producing areas, and the areas where large-scale farming has become predominant. Social and labor legislation have excluded from their benefits all agricultural laborers, except sharecroppers and the workers in the sugar fields. The average annual income of farm laborers, for the country as a whole, even including perquisites, is probably less than \$400. Wage rates,

monthly and daily, are low; employment is uncertain, and is being further restricted by mechanization and the continued trend toward large-scale farming. Because of low income, farm laborers have a very low standard of living, inadequate housing, meager health resources, and an almost complete lack of community relationships. The worst sufferers are the seasonal laborers, and particularly the migratory workers. Strikes have occurred in agriculture with increasing frequency, from 2 in 1927 to 47 in 1933, and 159 in the period 1934-1938. Lines of action which offer promise of solution to the agricultural labor problem are raising the farm income generally, decreasing the farm labor supply and increasing industrial employment, an improved Federal-State farm-placement and information service, modification of farm organization and practices to promote continuity of employment, camps for migratory workers, health and medical services for rural areas, provision of better housing, covering agricultural laborers into the benefits of Federal social and labor legislation, and State action looking to the welfare of farm laborers. Such State action could take the form of applying workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and wages and hours, laws to agricultural labor; State employment and placement services; provision of more habitable and healthful housing for migrant workers; more adequate provision of educational opportunities for workers' children; stabilization of wage rates; and facilities for mediation and conciliation in farm labor disputes.

Illustrated with photographs.

31. Ham, William T. The impact of industrial, labor, and agricultural control policies upon farm labor (a statement of the problem). Rural Sociol. 5(1): 46-58. Mar. 1940. 281.28 R88

Industrial control policies, especially those relating to control of prices and restriction of production, restrict the employment opportunities of farm laborers, both in industry and on the farm, and cause rural wage rates to fall, and rural relief rates to rise. Labor control policies, whether enforced by union activity or by legislation, tend toward rigidities in wage rates, "working rules," volume of employment, investment, and industrial production, all of which work directly or indirectly to the disadvantage of farm labor. Governmental control policies for agriculture, specifically "those which relate to national acreage allotments for soil-depleting crops," contribute toward reducing the numbers of tenants and wage hands required in crop production.

32. Ham, William T., and Folsom, Josiah C. Numbers, distribution, composition, and employment status of the farm labor group in the United States; tables and charts presented at the hearings before the Subcommittee on S. R. 266 (74th Cong.) of the Senate Committee on education and labor, May 8, 1940. 15pp., 18 plates and tables, processed. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics [1940]; 1.941 R3N91

33. Harris, Marshall. Landless farm people in the United States. Rural Sociol. 6(2): 107-116. June 1941. 281.28 R88

"Landlessness is a concept which may be clarified by considering systematically all classes of farm people and agricultural workers. Landlessness is a matter of degree. On one extreme at the top of the agricultural ladder is the full-owner operator with an adequate size farm unit; and at the other extreme is the unemployed agricultural worker who has no permanent home. Between these two extremes are: wage workers, migratory and resident; unpaid family workers; hired managers; sharecroppers; full tenants; part-owners; and full-owners. Farmers who have mortgages or who have small units or poor land may to such extent be considered partially landless. According to this concept, estimates are made of the extent of landlessness in the United States as of 1940." - Abstract.

34. Hendrickson, Roy F. The farmer and the farmer's helper. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 4(7): 38-41. July 1941. 1 Ec7La

A statement of the present situation with respect to agricultural labor, and of problems which will need to be considered in planning for agricultural labor after the war. It is stated that post-war programs for farm labor will have to take into account (1) complaints of unsatisfactory working conditions; (2) poor housing and sanitary conditions of many seasonal workers; (3) denial of civil liberties to farm workers; (4) unsatisfactory status of many workers in the community; (5) inadequate assistance in public employment and placement work; and (6) the need for legislative regulation of private employment agencies and labor contractors.

35. Hoffman, Charles S., and Bankson, Virgil L. Crisis in Missouri's boot heel. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 3(1): 1-14. Jan.-Feb. 1940. 1 Ec7La

This study treats of the difficulties faced by sharecroppers and farm laborers in the cotton-producing counties of Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, and Pemiscot, in southeastern Missouri. The primary problem in this area is a surplus of agricultural labor, with the resulting competition between sharecroppers and laborers for the work available. This labor surplus is being augmented by the constant increase of population, mechanization of farm work, the influx of migrant laborers from other areas seeking work, and the shift from a sharecropper status to a farm laborer status. Seasonal variations in demand for labor result in large numbers of laborers being unemployed or under-employed during most of each year.

As elements in a solution of the problem, the authors suggest the following: more secure tenure for sharecroppers; encouragement of ownership; an employment service for placing farm laborers; home production of food, clothing, and other essentials for home consumption; and a general program of improvement related to housing, health, participation in community affairs, education, and vocational guidance.

36. Hoffsommer, Harold. Social aspects of farm labor in the South. Rural Sociol. 3(4): 434-443. Dec. 1938. 281, 28 R88

"Farm labor in the South comprises four major groups: (1) unpaid family workers, (2) year-round workers, including sharecroppers, (3) seasonal workers, and (4) migratory workers. The Southeast as compared with the nation has proportionately more unpaid family workers; more hired laborers when sharecroppers are included, greater seasonal variation in demand due to the one-crop system and relatively few migratory laborers. The Southeast is also characterized by a dense agricultural population, a greater proportion of the gainfully employed in agriculture than elsewhere in the country, and a large amount of female agricultural labor. The historical background of labor in the Southeast and the fact that 40 percent of the present agricultural laborers are Negro profoundly influences the whole structure of labor relations. The many problems involved are not subject to ready solution but must be comprehended in view of a planned agriculture, which should include labor as an integral part of the agricultural structure." - Abstract, p. 434.

37. Hoffsommer, Harold. The sugar cane farm; a social study of labor and tenancy. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 320, 67pp. University, La., June 1940.

Prepared in cooperation with the Tenure and Labor Relations Section, Division of Program Planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"This study aims to describe from the social viewpoint the labor and tenancy arrangements on Louisiana sugar cane farms... [It] is based largely on data derived from 100 sugar farms distributed over nine sample parishes in the cane sugar area of Louisiana. Farms having less than 30 acres in cane in 1936 were excluded from the sample on the assumption that typical labor and tenancy conditions did not obtain on farms operating less than this amount. On each farm, the study covered the entire labor setup, including data from the landlord, his resident workers and tenants, and from nonresident laborers who did seasonal work on the farm. A total of 731 households were personally interviewed, of which 100 were owners, 528 tenants, sharecroppers and resident laborers, and 303 nonresident independent laborers... The interviewing was done largely between January and June, 1937, and on the basis of the 1936 crop year."

Partial contents: Labor employed on the farms (tenure and labor organizations, labor demand by size of farm, labor demand by months, resident and nonresident labor demand, color and sex of laborers, residence of laborers, child employment, methods of obtaining laborers, adequacy of labor supply); wage rates for common labor (day wages and piecework rates, for resident and nonresident laborers, and yearly income of resident laborers, hours of labor, wage rates for special laborers); perquisites and advances (perquisites to resident laborers, perquisites to

nonresident laborers, advances to resident laborers); owner-laborer relations (reliance upon the landlord, social contributions to laborers, landowners' suggestions for changes in labor relations). An appendix contains a statement of sampling procedure used in the survey.

Contains tables and graphs.

38. Holcomb, Ernest J. The sharecropper and wage laborer in cotton production. 161pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, 1940. 1.941 R3Sh2

"Presented before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, U. S. Senate, pursuant to S. Res. 266, Washington, D. C., May, 1940."

Laborers on Southern cotton farms are classified as share laborers, wage laborers, and family laborers. Share laborers are subclassed as sharecroppers, hoe-croppers, patch-croppers, quasi-share laborers, and non-managing share tenants. Wage laborers are subclassed as regular and seasonal. Recent changes between types of laborers, changes in number of croppers, changes in number of hired workers, percentage in each tenure group in the Eastern, Delta, and Western cotton areas (1880-1935), changes in tenure status for homogeneous areas, economic explanations of changes between share and wage labor, trends in economic status, mobility of sharecroppers and wage laborers, seasonal distribution of employment and earnings, labor of women and children, and the possibility of improving economic status by production of goods for home use are studied. The paper consists largely of statistical tables, charts, maps, and diagrams, supplemented by textual explanation.

Reviewed in Monthly Labor Review, Nov. 1940, pp. 1151-1155.

39. Holcomb, Ernest J., and Aull, G. H. Sharecroppers and wage laborers on selected farms in two counties in South Carolina. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 328, 70pp. Clemson, June 1940.

A study of shifts in tenure status between sharecroppers and wage laborers, in Laurens and Florence Counties, South Carolina, based on personal interviews of 166 farm operators, 149 sharecroppers, 75 wage families, and 24 single wage hands. "An analysis is made for each county of the income of sharecroppers and wage laborers in relation to family composition and days worked, home-use goods and perquisites, income by income groups, seasonal distribution of employment, credit arrangements (croppers only), trends in economic status, mobility, preference between the systems, etc. Sharecropper land use, economic advantage of each type of labor and means of improving income of each type of labor are discussed." - Expt. Sta. Record 83(6): 838. Dec. 1940.

40. Holcomb, Ernest J. Wage laborers versus sharecroppers. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 23(10): 13-15. Oct. 1939.
1 Ec7Ag

A study of the advantages and disadvantages of conducting farm

operations by wage laborers and by sharecroppers, in the southeastern Piedmont, the Mississippi Delta, and the Texas Plains. Use of wage labor rather than sharecroppers is increasingly advantageous to the farm operator "as one moves from the Piedmont, to the Delta, to the Plains areas," while the reverse is true as one moves in the opposite direction. Economic conditions producing these situations are briefly discussed. Points discussed include labor, machinery, yields, costs, wage rates, and cotton prices.

41. Holley, William C. The farm labor situation in Texas. 14pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, 1940. 1.941 R3F22

"Presented before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor...May, 1940."

Topics discussed: Persons gainfully employed in agriculture; trend in farms and farm acreage; mechanization; seasonal labor and routes of migration; transportation; housing, sanitation, and health; education; earnings of agricultural laborers.

Contains maps and tables.

42. Holley, William C., Winston, Ellen, and Woofter, T. J., jr. The plantation South, 1934-1937. U. S. Work Proj. Admin. Div. Res. Res. Monog. xxii, 124pp. Washington, D. C., 1940. 173.2 W89Re no.22

"Within recent years changes in plantation organization and operation have been proceeding at a rapid rate in the Southeastern States. In order to provide a definitive answer concerning some of the causes of economic insecurity and labor displacement in plantation areas of the Southeast, it appeared desirable to repeat the plantation survey analyzed in the report Landlord and Tenant on the Cotton Plantation [W.P.A. Res. Monog. V, Washington, D. C., 1936]. The earlier survey covers plantation operations for the crop year 1934 while the resurvey covers plantation operations in 1937 and the current situation at the time of the field survey in the summer of 1938. To the extent that the schedule was expanded for the resurvey, the emphasis was placed on changes in the labor force and in the use of machinery." 246 plantations, in 9 different areas, were surveyed in this study.

Illustrated with maps, charts, tables, and photographs.

Appendix D, pp. 115-116, presents data on "Changes in labor requirements for cotton production."

43. Hoover, Calvin B. Agrarian reorganization in the South. Jour. Farm Econ. 20(2): 474-481. May 1938. 280.8 J822

An examination of the probable results of two proposed forms of agrarian reorganization in the South: 1. "that some type of collective farms should be developed"; 2. "that a system of small owner-operated farms should supersede the present tenant and share cropper types of organization."

The writer concludes that the first proposal offers "no practicable solution to the problem," but that the second has "real possibilities, even if the problems which it entails are great." The most serious of these problems he considers to be "a too large agrarian population in relation to the quantity and fertility of land resources available." He states that "a governmentally sponsored program of small-farm ownership offers the most hopeful avenue of attack," but points out numerous difficulties which stand in the way of success of such a program. Either of the proposed solutions will have the effect of adding to the South's already existing surplus of rural labor; and these surplus laborers can find employment only "in expanded industry in the South or elsewhere."

44. Hopkins, John A. Changing structure of agriculture and its impacts on labor. Jour. Farm Econ. 23(1): 89-104. Feb. 1941. 280.8 J822

"The number of persons employed in farming may be affected by changes in the number of farms, in the size of the individual farm units, in the combination of farm enterprises, or in the equipment with which the farm is operated. Every one of these has undergone some modification during the last 20 years." In this paper, "the main developments of the last 20 years" are listed, in order to get an understanding of what is happening to farm workers. With reference particularly to farm laborers, the effects of these changes on laborers, in the South and in other areas; farm wages and hours; and the relation of farm labor to the national economy - the impossibility of improving the conditions of agriculture without improving the whole national economy - are discussed. "Remedies and policies" suggested by the author include (1) "the general restoration of economic health for the economy as a whole"; (2) "the excess population of the rural areas must be incorporated as productive workers in industries other than agriculture."

Discussion by Otis E. Mulliken, pp. 104-109. A brief sketch of State and Federal legislation affecting wages, many "peculiarities of agricultural laborers and the agricultural labor market" requiring further analysis, the relative merits of voluntary and compulsory arbitration in wage determination, nature of the wage determinations under the Sugar Act of 1937, and "a list of problems which would have to be faced by any board confronted with the task of determining wages in agriculture," are presented.

Discussion by R. J. Saville, pp. 109-111.

45. Hopkins, William S., ed. Proceedings of the Conference on research relating to labor in agriculture, held in Berkeley, California, in March 1940. 67pp., processed. Stanford University, Subcommittee on labor in agriculture, Pacific coast regional committee, Social science research council, 1940. 283.9 C763

Partial contents: Research needs in the field of agricultural labor, by John D. Black, pp. 1-4; Types of agricultural labor,

pp. 19-30; Migration of agricultural labor, pp. 32-37; The law with respect to agricultural labor, pp. 39-45; Welfare and farm labor, pp. 47-56; and The formulation of research programs, pp. 58-61.

46. International institute of agriculture. International bibliography of agricultural economics. Published in Rome, Italy. Quarterly. 241.3 B474

Each number contains a section on farm labor, subdivided by countries and/or continents.

V. 1, Oct. 1938 to v. 3, no. 3, July 1941, were checked in the preparation of this bibliography.

47. Johnson, Elizabeth S. Earnings and living conditions of sugar-beet workers. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Labor Inform. Bul. 5(4): 8-10. Apr. 1938. 158.6 L11

"Conditions among hand laborers in sugar-beet fields have long been characterized by the use of family labor including children, by extremely low annual incomes obtained from brief periods of intensive work by whole families, and by a scarcity of supplementary work during the off-season. Dependence of beet workers upon public relief during the winter months has been widespread in recent years." Beet workers are for the most part "Spanish-speaking people, either American or Mexican born," or of Russian-German extraction. They work under contract to the beet growers, and are paid on an acreage basis. Their living conditions are characterized by over-crowded housing, meager diet, poor clothing, and restricted recreational and social activities.

Two surveys of the Children's Bureau, one in 1920, the other in 1935, are referred to for data on child labor in beet growing. Illustrated with photographs.

48. Johnson, Elizabeth S. Wages, employment conditions, and welfare of sugar-beet laborers. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 46(2): 322-340. Feb. 1938. 158.6 B87M

"On September 1, 1937, the President approved legislation which provided that benefits to growers of sugar beets and sugar-cane are payable by the Government, if the growers, in addition to meeting other conditions, do not employ any child labor in the production of the crop and if they have paid all the employed workers in full and at rates not less than those set aside by the Secretary of Agriculture as fair and reasonable.

"Interest in the wage rates to be established under this legislation makes timely a summary of pertinent data regarding the economic position and welfare of workers in the sugar-beet fields. This article, which assembles the findings of various Government inquiries, considers the conditions among the hired laborers who perform the hand work in the sugar-beet fields." - p. 322. Among the phases of the subject discussed are the labor-

contract system, child labor, and school attendance, acreage handled by a worker and duration of the work, wage rates, yearly earnings, relief, living conditions, and labor organizations among the workers.

49. Keliher, Alice V., ed. Farm workers, [by the] Picture fact associates. 54pp. New York and London, Harper & bros. [1940] (Picture fact books [no. 6]) U. S. Dept. Labor. Libr.

Contents: American farming today; raising the crops; types of farms; who are the farm workers?; training for the future farmer; American farming tomorrow.

Illustrated with photographs, drawings, and maps. A map on p. 32 shows numbers of hired farm workers and their monthly wages, by geographic divisions of the United States.

50. Labor research association. Labor fact book, volume IV. 223pp. New York, International publishers [1938] 283.9 L11 v. 4
Ch. V is devoted to Farmers and farm workers.

51. Langsford, E. L., and Thibodeaux, B. H. Plantation organization and operation in the Yazoo-Mississippi delta area. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 682, 92pp. Washington, D. C., 1939. 1 Ag84Te

Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

"This study was conducted to determine the nature of plantation-management problems, and to provide information that should be helpful in planning desirable production systems. It is undertaken, in this bulletin, to describe the situation as to the organization, operation, and earnings of representative plantations in the area during the 5-year period 1932-36, and to account for the major causes of differences in plantation earnings during the period; to examine certain aspects of the tenancy and labor situation on plantations; to present information on the labor, power, materials, and other items used in connection with different production methods; and lastly, to analyze the relative economic advantages of various adopted systems of plantation organization in the area. Throughout the bulletin, the major emphasis is on the economic aspects of plantation management, and only incidental consideration is given to sociological factors."

Partial contents: Sharecroppers and share tenants on plantations, pp. 40-54. In this section, information is presented on relative costs to the plantation operator of using sharecroppers, share tenants, and wage laborers; and on recent changes in tenancy and labor.

The bulletin is briefly reviewed in the Monthly Labor Review 49(5): 1104-1106. Nov. 1939.

52. Lively, C. E., and Almack, R. B. The rural population resources of Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 306, 40pp. Columbia, 1939.
Ch. VI, Relation of the Farm-reared Population to the Manpower Requirements of Agriculture, pp. 27-36, gives some data on agricultural labor. Table 5, p. 29, gives the numbers of agricultural wage workers and unpaid family workers, by age groups.
53. Lumpkin, Katharine DuPre. The South in progress. 256pp. New York, N. Y., International publishers [1940] 280.002 L97
Reference notes, pp. 235-250.
An appraisal of the South in the process of solving its social, economic, and political problems, by a social economist and a Southerner. Of interest to the student of agricultural labor conditions are sections on sharecropping; diet, disease, homes, schools; and organization of sharecroppers. A comprehensive, sympathetic, and well-rounded picture of the South "in progress."
54. Millis, Harry Alvin, and Montgomery, Royal E. Labor's progress and some basic labor problems. 584pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book co., inc., 1938. (Business and economics publications) 283 M62
Some attention is given to labor problems in agriculture. (For reference to such material the index should be consulted under the subjects, "Farm labor" and "Agriculture").
55. Mulliken, Otis E. Agricultural labor in the sugar industry. 26pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, 1940. 1.9 Su3A
"Presented before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor," May 20, 1940.
An outline of the labor provisions of Federal sugar legislation is given. Conditions in the continental beet sugar area are discussed at length. The number of beet laborers; the types of work they do, migration of beet laborers, grower-laborer relations, work opportunities, wages, annual income, and standard of living, are discussed. Labor conditions in sugar growing in Puerto Rico, Florida, Hawaii, and Louisiana are outlined.
56. National Catholic rural life conference. Manifesto on rural life. 222pp. Milwaukee, Wis., The Bruce publishing co. [1939] 281.2 N216
The farm laborer, pp. 52-54, 152-159.
57. National resources committee. Committee on population problems. The problems of a changing population. 306pp. Washington, D. C., 1938. 173.2 N214Pr
This is a general treatise, in which the agricultural labor problem is discussed in a number of chapters and sections. The section entitled The Situation in Agriculture, pp. 53-67, contains

data on farm wages, productivity of agricultural workers, and a discussion of agricultural problem areas. Ch. III, Trends in Population Redistribution, is a treatise on migrations of the national population, in which the pressure of rural population on rural resources as a cause of migration is emphasized.

The publication is illustrated with numerous maps, some in colors, charts, and statistical tables.

58. Nelson, Lowry. The agricultural labour situation in the United States. Internatl. Labour Rev. 37(6): 754-763. June 1938. 283.8 In8

This is the first of a series of articles on labor conditions in the various countries which were used by the first session of the Permanent Agricultural Committee.

Agricultural laborers are classified into the following types: Hired man, casual worker, migratory worker, share-cropper, family laborer. Living conditions and social-economic status range from reasonably good in the case of the regular hired laborer, to "notoriously bad" in the cases of the share-croppers and migratory workers. Wages and annual income are low, especially in the case of the migratory workers. The effects on agricultural labor, of drought, depression, and technological changes, are pointed out. Federal and State legislation affecting farm labor are discussed. Possible future developments are summarized, one result of which will be the appearance of an agricultural proletariat of considerable magnitude, "with the growth of class consciousness between worker and employer, and efforts to organize the former into unions. Extension of Social Security benefits to agricultural labor is advocated; and it is held that the Government should, in general, take a greater interest in labor matters in the formulation and carrying out of agricultural policies.

This paper is also included among the reports and papers of the first session of the Permanent Agricultural Committee of the International Labour Office (283.9 In824, C.P.A./I.1(15) 1938).

59. Nelson, Lowry. The farm laborer. Natl. Country Life Conf. Disadvantaged People in Rural Life. Proc. of the...Amer. Country Life Conf. (1938) 21: 96-107. 281.2 N213

Reference is made to the increasing interest in agricultural labor, and the growing literature on the subject. In the belief of the author, the United States is developing a permanent agricultural proletariat, whose only means of permanently solving their difficulties is self help through organization and collective bargaining. The estimated number of farm laborers is given, and the conditions under which they live and work are discussed. The number of laborers is being increased by mechanization of agriculture, shifts in tenure status, and a high birth rate. The following remedial proposals are listed and discussed: (1) a moratorium on labor-saving inventions; (2) enlargement of

holdings and increased efficiency in farming; (3) small holdings and subsistence farming; (4) reorganization of urban industries and rural-urban price differentials; and (5) public work relief in depressed rural areas.

60. Nelson, Lowry. The farm laborer in Minnesota. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr. Div. Agr. Econ. and Agr. Ext. Farm Business Notes, no. 206, pp. 2-3. University Farm, St. Paul, 1940.

Statistics on the numbers of farm laborers in Minnesota are given and types of workers, age, and wage rates are discussed.

61. Nelson, Lowry. [Farm labour and social standards. Discussion] Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. (1938) 5: 229-234. London, Eng., Oxford University press, 1939. 281.9 In82

A discussion of three methods of improving the situation of agricultural laborers: (1) small, subsistence farms, with supplementary non-farm employment; (2) unionization and collective bargaining; (3) social legislation which will include farm workers in its benefits. Education will be necessary to change farm laborers' attitude toward unionization; and government subsidy may be desirable to raise their standards of work and income.

62. Nixon, Herman Clarence. Forty acres and steel mules. 98pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1938. 281.002 N65 Bibliography, pp. 97-98.

"This book...undertakes to present a picture of certain phases of Southern civilization and to suggest a few points for a program of reconstruction. It is not primarily a factual survey, though it makes use of pertinent facts which have been set forth by various writers and investigators... It is an attempt to interpret the rural South and the village South in the light of the inevitable trends of the times. It is based partly on research, partly on general reading, and largely on direct observation." The emphasis is on the disadvantageous economic and social position of the South. Some attention is given to agricultural laborers, along with tenants and sharecroppers and other disadvantaged classes. The chapter on Farms for Farmers gives an account of the Federal government's efforts to improve the situation of the rural South. The work of the Farm Credit Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Resettlement Administration and the Farm Security Administration are discussed. The Bankhead-Jones farm-tenant bill and its purpose are noted.

The chapter entitled Villages for Villagers, pp. 61-70, contains a discussion of "instances in the South of experiments in planned villages and cooperative community development." A number of the cooperative communities sponsored by the Farm Security Administration are noted; and the Delta Cooperative Farm at Hill-house, Mississippi, is discussed.

The author's suggested "points for a program of reconstruction" are concentrated largely in the last two chapters of the book, Social Planning and Action, and The South's Role in the Nation. The book is profusely illustrated with photographs.

63. Palmer, Sanford W. Agriculture and the labor reserve. Sci. and Soc. 4(4): 388-401. Fall 1940.

Bibliographical footnotes.

A general discussion, in which numerous recent studies are summarized or cited, of the growth of capitalism in agriculture; the growing army of the unemployed and the disadvantaged in agriculture; wage rates, earnings and relief needs of agricultural workers; and the problems of the displaced, migratory farm workers.

64. Peterson, George M. Composition and characteristics of the agricultural population in California. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 630, 48pp. Berkeley, 1939.

Paper No. 80, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

"The purpose of this bulletin is to make an analysis of census data for California to show the difference between the 'agricultural population' and the 'farm population,' that is, the population living on farms; to estimate the number of farm operators, farm laborers and dependents of both not living on farms; to show the number of gainful workers living on rural farms while working in other industries than agriculture; to separate the total agricultural population into employer and employee classes; to show the importance of work off the farm for pay or income by farm operators; and to make an estimate of the proportion of wages paid for farm labor which is received by people not living on farms."

65. Rochester, Anna. Why farmers are poor; the agricultural crisis in the United States. 317pp. New York, International publishers [1940] 281.12 R58

Wage workers on the land, ch. VI, pp. 142-162. "This chapter incorporates a memorandum prepared by Labour Research Associates." Discusses who the wage workers on the land are, employment and working conditions, resistance on the part of workers to bad living and working conditions (labor unions, strikes, Associated Farmers, Inc.), and why farm wages are the lowest.

There is also an appendix entitled Wage Labour on Large-scale Farms, pp. 289-291.

See also the index under subjects Labour supply, Sharecroppers, Wage labour.

66. Roskelley, R. W. Beet labor problems in Colorado. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. (1940) 13: 63-74. 280.83 W52 no. 13

This study of "housing conditions, working patterns, and related problems of sugar beet laborers in Colorado was initiated as a means of providing some basic data regarding one of Colorado's major social problems - the sugar beet workers. The study in-

cluded information on 470 beet labor families comprising 1167 beet workers. The proportionate sample was chosen at random in 7 of the 11 most intensive beet-producing counties in Colorado. The families represent about 8 per cent of all the sugar beet workers in the counties studied."

67. Roskelley, R. W., and Larson, Olaf F. Educational foundations for rural rehabilitation. Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 457, 34pp. Fort Collins, Nov. 1939.

This bulletin was prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Work Projects Administration, Division of Research, Rural Section. The study concerns rural relief clients in 9 sample counties in Colorado.

Educational attainments of farm owners, tenants, and laborers are given, pp. 11-15.

68. Sabin, A. R. Farm labor statistics: an appraisal. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 23(10): 21-23. Oct. 1939. 1 Ec7Ag

A critique of the Agricultural Marketing Service's statistical series on farm wage rates, farm labor supply and demand, and employment on farms.

69. Saville, R. J. Economics of Southern agricultural labor. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 20(2): 175-192. Sept. 1939. 280.8 Sc82

Subtopics: The agricultural labor supply; the demand for agricultural labor; trends in demand; trends in supply; probable influence of changes in cotton acreage and production; changes in gross income from farm production and benefit payments as an indicator of demand; trend in wages for hired labor; how were these changes influenced by size of farm?

"In conclusion," states the author, "the collapse in agricultural prices and subsequent reaction upon farm incomes forced a reduction in wages and a loss in the demand for hired labor together with a curtailment of cotton acreage, particularly in 1931 and 1932. This change was accompanied by reduction and replacement of the hired laborers used. At the same time there was an increasing supply of farm labor due to the return of urban unemployed to the rural areas and those released from farming due to loss of farm labor demand. These two trends reversed their direction early in 1933 and except for a short time in 1934, have been moving steadily in the direction of stronger demand for hired labor and decreasing supply. The hesitation in 1934 appears as the result of AAA activities, unusual drought, and perhaps encroaching mechanization. The continued improvement after 1934 follows closely the advance in farm income, higher wages, expanding cotton production, and increased demand for farm labor. The sharp down turn in January, 1938, reflects in the labor market the collapse in cotton prices and faltering business following an unusually heavy demand for labor to handle the record-breaking cotton crop of 1937."

70. Schmiedeler, Edgar. Our rural proletariat. 31pp. New York, The Paulist press [1938] (National Catholic Welfare conference. Social action dept. Social action series. no. 11) 280.9 N2194 no.11 Bibliography, p. 30.

The author surveys the situation as respects agricultural labor, increasing farm tenancy, and decreasing farm ownership. He then proposes the following remedies: Publicity; organization of agricultural laborers and tenants; government action, both National and State (discusses the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act); and self-help through co-operative enterprise.

71. Schuler, Edgar A. Social status and farm tenure - Attitudes and social conditions of corn belt and cotton belt farmers. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farm Security Admin. and Bur. Agr. Econ. Social Res. Rpt. IV, 253pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Apr. 1938. 1.95 Sol no. 4

"This preliminary report deals with phases of land tenure which are widely discussed but upon which, so far as is known, specific information has never before been assembled. In essence, it represents a study of the attitudes, opinions, and aspirations of families whose economic and social status is to a considerable extent predicated upon their land-tenure status." - Foreword.

Contents: Ch. I. Introduction; Ch. II. Region and race - Are all farmers alike? Ch. III. Attitudes and opinions: What do farmers think about farm problems? Ch. IV. The agricultural ladder: How is it working? Ch. V. Landlord-tenant relationships: What do they involve? Ch. VI. Moves and migration: How often and how far? Ch. VII. Group life in the country: What does it consist of? Ch. VIII. Levels and standards of living: What farm families have and what they prefer. An appendix contains the following: Comparison of the tenure classes; definitions of terms; statement on methodology; evaluation of sample; and the schedule used in the survey.

Throughout the study, data are presented under a tenure-status break-down, the general form of which is "owners-tenants-laborers," but for the South becomes "owners-renters-share-croppers-laborers." Statistics for the South are also given for white and colored farmers. Data on farm laborers are thus found throughout the study.

A map of the United States, p. 2, shows the Corn Belt, the Cotton Belt, the tobacco area, and the counties in which the survey was conducted. Numerous statistical charts and tables occur throughout the report.

72. Sims, Newell LeRoy. Elements of rural sociology. Ed. 3, 690pp. New York, N. Y., T.Y. Crowell co., 1940. 281.2 Si5E

Selected bibliographies at end of chapters.

Ch. 18, The Primary Tradition, discusses the following topics: Farm work and labor customs; woman's work on the farm; children's work and child labor; the hired man on the farm; migratory labor; the farmer's marketing.

Contains tables, maps, and a chart which shows employment and unemployment of transient men in Yakima Valley, Washington.

73. Skinner, C. W. The livestock industry for Wyoming, an industrial study. 115pp., processed. Cheyenne, Wyo., U. S. National youth administration for Wyoming, 1939. 281.340 Sk3
Bibliography, pp. 111-115.

Ch. III, Agricultural Employment, contains data on the numbers of family and hired workers, decline in agricultural employment, hours of work, wage scales, accidents, etc. Statistical tables show, for Wyoming, the supply of, and demand for, farm labor, relative use of hired and family workers, and wage rates.

74. Smith, Raymond C. A statement on two suggested solutions for the problem of farm unemployment and under-employment... Presented before the Senate Committee on education and labor, Washington, D. C., May 24, 1940. 20pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, 1940. 1.941 R3St2

The two suggested solutions discussed are a rural conservation works program, and a rural housing program. Contains maps, tables, and graphs.

75. Smith, T. Lynn. The sociology of rural life. 595pp. New York and London, Harper & brothers [1940] (Harper's social science series) 281.2 Sm6

Bibliography, pp. 533-580.

For data and discussion on farm laborers, sharecroppers and migratory laborers, the index should be consulted under the headings Farm laborers, Sharecroppers.

76. Social science research council. Pacific coast regional committee. Subcommittee on seasonal agricultural labor in the West. Agricultural labor in the Pacific coast states; a bibliography and suggestions for research. 64pp., processed. [n. p., 1938] 241.3 Sol32

77. Stern, Bernhard Joseph. The family, past and present... For the Commission on human relations; drawings by Pictorial statistics, inc. A publication of the Progressive education association. 461pp. New York, London, D. Appleton-Century co., inc. [1938] 324 St4

"This book... is primarily a source book to be used in the study of the changing form of the family and the contemporary trends in family life." - Preface.

The section entitled Down on the Farm, pp. 287-314, contains the following readings relating to farm laborers and sharecroppers: Agricultural child labor, by Katharine DuPre Lumpkin and Dorothy W. Douglas; The family on Tobacco Road, by Erskine Caldwell; The negro family in the shadow of the plantation, by Charles S. Johnson; A migrant family, by John L. Spivak.

78. Stewart, Charles L. Farm labor here and abroad. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 2(5): 39-46. Sept.-Oct. 1939. 1 Ec7La

The writer discusses the national programs of France and Italy with respect to farm laborers; and suggests ways in which the well-being of family laborers and hired laborers may be safeguarded in the United States. He considers family allowances, sickness and maternal-care insurance, and social security benefits for agriculture to be important elements in a program of improvement for agricultural labor. Due to the difficulties of organizing agricultural labor, the author believes that legislation offers a more hopeful approach than organization to a solution of farm labor problems.

79. Taeuber, Conrad. Our changing farm population. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 24(8): 17-19. Aug. 1940. 1 Ec7Ag

The effects of improved technology on farm labor displacement, the increase of agricultural unemployment because of industrial depression, and the migration of distressed farmers to the Pacific Coast, are among the topics discussed in this paper.

80. Taylor, Carl Cleveland, Wheeler, Helen W., and Kirkpatrick, E. L. Disadvantaged classes in American agriculture. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farm Security Admin. and Bur. Agr. Econ. Social Res. Rpt. VIII, 124pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Apr. 1938. 1.95 Sol no.8

"This more or less impressionistic study of the 'sore spots' in American rural life was made to reveal in broad outline the major factors that tend to reduce approximately one-third of the farm population of the Nation to submarginal standards of living." - Foreword.

Partial contents: Ch. II, Hired farm laborers (number of farm laborers, living and working conditions, classes of farm laborers, areas of concentration, conclusions); Ch. III, Farm tenants (includes white and colored sharecroppers - number and conditions, areas of concentration, conclusions); Ch. V, Migrating farm families (number and general conditions, areas of emigration, migration 1920 to 1930, migration to and from farms 1930 to 1935, conclusions).

The report is accompanied by numerous maps, charts, and tables.

81. Taylor, Carl Cleveland. A statement on rural problem areas... Presented before the Senate Committee on education and labor... May 6, 1940. 9pp., 11 plates (maps), processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, 1940. 1.941 R5St2

Contains sections, illustrated by maps of the United States, on farm laborers, unemployment in agriculture, and migrating farm families.

82. Taylor, Frank J. The Merritt system. Reader's Digest 34(202): 104-106. Feb. 1939.

"Condensed from The Commentator."

An account of the Tagus Ranch in California which is run by Hugh C. Merritt and his son. About 2000 men, women and children live on the ranch and work all the year round. A negligible labor turnover, a long waiting list for workers, model villages, model schools, and paid vacations are some of the characteristics of this successful ranch which in a 30-year period has made money every year except one - 1932.

83. Taylor, Paul S. The place of agricultural labor in society. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. (1939) 12: 80-90, processed. 280.83 W52

A brief history of agricultural labor in the United States, from Colonial days up to the present. The changes in status of farm labor, from that of the respected and relatively independent "hired man," to the permanent proletarian status of the laborers on large-scale industrial farms of the present day, are outlined. The "hired man" tradition still persists to a large extent in farming in the North. Agricultural laborers in the South are "servants on the land," serving a large-scale, plantation economy. In the West, "a variant of the southern plantation system has developed, based on wage workers." Agricultural workers of the present day, realizing the hopelessness of ever climbing the agricultural ladder, are becoming class-conscious, and have begun efforts toward organization in self-protection. The special problem of the migratory workers, and the denial of civil rights and liberties to them, demand national attention and national efforts toward amelioration. The Farm Security Administration is experimenting with various programs in an effort to solve the problem, and its work should be supported and expanded. The benefits of social security legislation should be extended to agricultural labor, especially in the areas of large-scale, industrial farming, where employment is concentrated.

Discussion, by George B. Herington, of the Farm Security Administration, pp. 91-95. Discusses the problem of the migratory workers and drought refugees in the west coast States, what the Farm Security Administration is doing to alleviate the situation, and suggests additional lines of action which would aid in solving the problem.

84. Tetreau, E. D. Arizona's agricultural population. Ariz. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 88, 92pp. Tucson, Dec. 1940.

"The purpose of this study was to analyze Arizona's agricultural population as to its composition, characteristics, and location in relation to agriculture's requirements. This population was defined to include all persons in households whose heads were foremen and laborers, or tenants, owners, and managers. The greater part of the materials for this study was drawn from

field studies of the agricultural population of Arizona's four principal irrigated areas in Graham, Maricopa, Pinal, and Yuma Counties. Field interviews covered 2,432 households." Of these 2,432 households, 653 were farm operators' and 1,779 were laborers'. Migratory laborers' households were also included in the study. Contains tables, charts, and maps.

85. Tetreau, E. D. Arizona's farm laborers. Agriz. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 163, pp. 293-336. Tucson, May 1939.

This study was made as of April, 1936, and includes 1500 farm laborers' households located in the Upper Gila, Salt River, Yuma-Gila, and Casa Grande valleys. The bulletin contains a discussion of the characteristics and location of Arizona's resident farm laborers, the adequacy of Arizona's farm labor supply, and Arizona's agricultural Indians as farm laborers. Estimates of the numbers of regular and seasonal laborers required by months are given in table 12, p. 333. Notes on methodology are contained on pp. 335-336.

Contains maps, tables, and photographs.

86. Tetreau, E. D. Social aspects of Arizona's farm labor problem. Sociol. and Social Res. 24(6): 550-557. July-Aug. 1940. 280.8 Sol5

"This article is a revision of a paper originally presented at Detroit."

Discusses Arizona's stake in the farm labor question and to what extent its problems are similar in their social aspects to those of other agricultural regions in the United States. Among the social aspects noted are the relative importance of hired labor as compared to family labor; the steady increase, from 1932 to 1937, in the number of hired workers in Arizona's irrigated areas; the growing importance of seasonal labor; increasing mechanization; improvement in housing conditions for farm laborers; and increase in the resident farm labor supply. The farm labor situation in Arizona is compared to that in other sections of the country, and reasons for higher agricultural wages in the West are noted.

87. Tetreau, E. D. Social organization in Arizona's irrigated areas. Rural Sociol. 5(2): 192-205. June 1940. 281.28 R88

"In Arizona's irrigated areas the value of land depends primarily upon water rights. Here the irrigation enterprise is a basic institution.

"Probably the most potent regulator of human relationships in the irrigated areas is the family. This study includes all operators' and laborers' households as agricultural households and all persons in these households as agricultural population, whether residing on farms or in rural towns. More than 10 agricultural households were found per square mile of irrigated farm land.

"Since more than two-thirds of all agricultural households were laborers', and since commercialized agriculture bids fair to continue a severe competition with family farming and possibly further increase the proportions of laborers, it seems timely to advance tentatively a principle of balance between family and commercial farming. This principle may be stated as a proportioned relation between family and commercial farming by which are locally retained sufficient numbers of farm owners' families to maintain local government and public education at accepted standards and to carry resident laborers' families normally through the year without public or private assistance." - Abstract.

88. Thompson, Edgar T. The natural history of agricultural labor in the South. In Duke university. Americana club. American studies in honor of William Kenneth Boyd... ed. by David Kelly Jackson, pp. 110-174. Durham, N. C., Duke university press, 1940. Libr. Cong.

"It is the purpose of this essay to review the history of agricultural labor in the South with attention to those of its features which illuminate the processes that established precedent, rules of practice, and customary patterns of action and outlook generally...it is proposed to consider: the nature of the plantation institution and the universality of its baleful reputation; the sort of situation in which forced labor and the plantation arises; the planter as the active agent in the situation; the succession of labor systems historically connected with the Southern plantation - indentured servitude, slavery, and tenancy; with a briefer discussion of the relation between the planter's labor problems and the institutionalization of the plantation." - p. 113.

89. Tolley, Howard R. A summary of suggestions made for solving problems of disadvantaged groups in agriculture... Presented before the Senate Committee on education and labor, Washington, D. C., May 27, 1940. 19pp., processed. U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, 1940. 1.9 Ec7Tol [no. 5]

The suggested solutions which are summarized in this paper are the following: better educational facilities; improvement of health; a works conservation program; rural slum clearance; a national employment service, particularly for migratory farm workers; guidance for migration; encouragement of desirable migration; expansion of the work of the Farm Security Administration, and the continuance of the stabilizing work of such agencies as the Food Stamp Plan and the Surplus Commodities Corporation; reduction of distribution costs; and the extension to agriculture of the benefits of wage-and-hour, unemployment, and old age legislation.

90. Trager, Frank N. The farmer is still doomed. Socialist Rev. 6(5): 15-16. Mar.-Apr. 1938. Libr. Cong.

The writer criticizes the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which he terms hopeless, planless and useless.

The second part of the article (in the May-June number, pp. 12-15) is concerned with the myth of the family-sized and owned American farm; sharecropping and tenancy; farm, including migratory, labor; surplus farm population; and the Socialist Party and the farm problem.

91. Tripp, Thomas Alfred. Rural people and the church. Council for social action of the Congregational and Christian churches. Social Action 5(5): 1-39. May 15, 1939. 280.8 S0192

Partial contents: Migrant agricultural laborers, pp. 21-22; farm hands, pp. 23-24; farm tenants [including sharecroppers], pp. 24-26. The responsibility of the church for aiding these unprivileged rural groups is emphasized.

92. U. S. Census of partial employment, unemployment, and occupations: 1937. [Final report on total and partial employment] 4v. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. 173.2 Un3F

All tables which carry an occupational classification of data contain statistics on farm laborers. Data are summarized for the United States, geographic divisions, States, counties, and cities. Data for the United States are summarized in 16 tables, 7 of which contain occupational data. For the geographic divisions and States, there are 11 tables, 2 of which contain occupational data. The statistics for the individual States are presented in a series of 14 standard tables, 4 of which contain occupational data. All the tables specified as containing occupational data carry statistics on farm laborers.

93. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on education and labor. Violations of free speech and rights of labor. Hearings before a subcommittee... 76th Cong., 2d-[3d.] sess., pursuant to S. Res. 266 (74th Congress); a resolution to investigate violations of the right of free speech and assembly and interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively. 75 pts., 3 suppl. pts. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1940-1941. 283 Un312V

Senator Robert M. LaFollette is chairman of this Subcommittee, commonly known as the Civil Liberties Committee.

Parts 46-56, 58-62, 64, 67-75, and supplementary parts 1-3 relate to agriculture.

Parts 46-75 contain testimony and exhibits of hearings held in California, and deal largely with California agriculture and agricultural labor, with occasional references to other States having close relations to California's agriculture. Parts 1-3 of the supplemental hearings contain testimony and exhibits given at hearings held at Washington, D. C., concerning the national farm labor problem.

The references below are to California agricultural labor and industry unless otherwise noted. Exhibits referred to in it are frequently as informative as actual testimony. Many additional less specific references, such as to the California State Chamber of Commerce, and the California Farm Bureau Federation, and Associated Farmer bodies and their labor policies will be found in the reports. Partial contents include:

<u>Part</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Witness or Author</u>	<u>Subject</u>
47	17207-17214	Fowler, Henry H.	Agricultural strikes, 1933-39.
	17214-17242	Taylor, Paul S.	Conflict between employer and employee in agriculture; development of industrialized agriculture.
	17266-17286		
	17243-17266	Olson, C. L. (Governor)	Protection of civil liberties in agriculture.
	17287-17296	Adams, R. L.	Crops and their seasonal labor needs.
	17296-17306	Wood, James E.	Development of intensive agriculture and its labor requirements.
	17307-17316	Fuller, Varden	Economic and social characteristics of agricultural workers.
	17345-17352	Wood, James E.	Employment experience of migratory workers.
	17353-17366	Stewart, Arthur	Operation of agricultural land.
48	17465-17471	Wood, James E.	Seasonal character of employment.
	17658-17664	Wood, James E.	Adequacy of earnings of agricultural laborers.
49	17953-17997	(Various)	Apricot pickers' strike, Yolo County, June 1937.
	18003-18012	Miller, John A.	Registration of field workers, Contra Costa County.
50	18198-18227	Taylor, Paul S., and others.	Application of wage-hour laws to agricultural labor.
	18324-18338	Benedict, Murray R.	Relationship between groups, improvement of status, and oversupply of agricultural laborers.
	18338-18353	Canning, John B.	Measures for raising agricultural income and farm wages.
51	18573-18576	Norman, Theodore	Cotton cultivation.
	18614-18617	Norman, Theodore	Farm expenses and income; margin between farmer and consumer.
	18705-18709	Wood, James E.	Wage rates and methods of setting them.

<u>Part</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Witness or Author</u>	<u>Subject</u>
51	18709-18712	Adams, R. L.	Setting wage rates; voluntary arbitration.
	18712-18724	McWilliams, Carey	Mediation for agricultural labor disputes.
52	19159-19248	(Various)	Cotton situation, 1939; cotton chopping and cotton picking wage hearings.
53	19547-19551	Wood, James E.	Oversupply of labor; labor recruiting.
	19553-19569	Taber, A. E.	Farm Labor Service (of Arizona).
	19572-19576	Cassmore, Orin	Migratory cotton pickers in Arizona.
	19584-19589	Allen, W. V.	Agricultural labor supply in Arizona.
54	19777-19898	Fuller, Varden	Supply of agricultural labor as a factor in the evolution of farm organization in California.
	19899-19912	McDonald, Frank C.	San Joaquin Valley cotton strike, Sept.-Oct. 1933.
	19913-19944	Governor's committee	San Joaquin Valley cotton strike hearings, Oct. 19, 1933.
	19947-20036	Taylor, Paul S., and Kerr, Clark	Documentary history of the strike of the cotton pickers in California, 1933.
	20037-20041	McCullough, Campbell	Labor conditions in Imperial Valley.
	20043-20052	Leonard, J. L., French, Will J., and Lubin, Simon J.	Report to National Labor Board on Imperial Valley conditions, Feb. 11, 1934.
	20053-20068	Hutchison, C. B., Jacobsen, W. C., and Phillips, John	Imperial Valley farm labor situation, reports of special investigating committee.
	20069-20073	Calif. Commission of immigration and housing	Inquiry into the social and economic causes that led to the Wheatland hop-field riot of Aug. 3, 1913.
55	20124-20135	Stuart, Arthur W.	Agricultural economy of the Imperial Valley.
	20135-20153	Glassford, P. D.	Agricultural labor conditions and lawlessness in the Imperial Valley.
56	20353-20362	Norman, Theodore	California citrus industry.
59	21731-21741	Robinson, H. S.	Migrant problem.
	21741-21745	Crocheron, B. H.	Seasonal labor, subsistence homesteads.

<u>Part</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Witness or Author</u>	<u>Subject</u>
59	21745-21750	Smith, Bert L.	Work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Western region.
	21750-21761	Packard, Walter E.	Housing for migratory workers, part-time farming.
	21768-21778	McWilliams, Carey	Housing of migrant agricultural labor.
	21778-21791	Hewes, Laurence I.	Farm labor program of Farm Security Administration in California and Arizona.
	21791-21795	Wood, James E.	Decasualizing the agricultural labor market.
	21803-21810	Burgess, R. L.	Suggested remedial legislation for agricultural labor.
	21810-21826	Packard, Walter E.	Settlement of migrants on publicly owned lands.
60	22052-22062	Vandeleur, Edward	Union organization in the agricultural industry of California (A. F. of L. viewpoint)
	22062-22075	Rasmussen, Theodore R.	Union organization among agricultural workers (UCAPAWA-CIO viewpoint)
61	22475-22479	Stuart, Arthur W.	Probable economic effects of collective bargaining between California agricultural workers and employers.
62	22488-22514	Taylor, Paul S.	Factors which underlie the infringement of civil rights in industrialized agriculture.
	22515-22518	Wood, James E.	Trends of gross agricultural income and the Agricultural Wage Bill in California, 1924-1939.
	22519-22531	Weiner, Clarence M.	California farm wage rate data.
	22531-22540	Jamieson, Stuart M.	Origins and present structure of labor unions in agricultural and allied industries of California.
	22541-22642	(Transcript)	Proceedings of Conferences on Housing of Migratory Laborers, 1934-35.
	22642-22666	Pomeroy, Harold E.	Agricultural migratory laborers in the San Joaquin Valley, July and Aug. 1937.
	22666-22678	Allen, W. V., and Norton, A. J.	Agriculture and its employment problems in California.
	22678-22700	(Transcript)	Proceedings of California Conference of Agricultural Workers, Stockton, Calif., June 6 and 7, 1936.

<u>Part</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Witness or Author</u>	<u>Subject</u>
62	22708-22711	(Transcript)	Program of the California State Federation for the Organization of Agricultural Workers.
	22713-22723		Statements of UCAPAWA policy concerning agricultural labor legislation and cooperation with small farmers.
	22723-22740	Dickie, W. M.	Health problems among migratory agricultural workers.
	22741-22747	Rowell, Edward J.	The child in the migratory camp - education.
	22747-22751	Hill, Lillian B.	Adequacy of education for migratory children in the State of California.
	22751-22768	Athearn, Leigh	Unemployment relief in labor disputes.
	22773-22800	Douglas, Katherine	Selected large scale farming enterprises in California.
	22910-22914	U. S. Bureau of the Census	Distribution of hired farm laborers in California and acreage in farms by number of laborers employed, January, 1935.
65	23990-24000	U. S. Bur. Labor Statistics	Strikes in Los Angeles County, 1933-39.
68	24843-25270	(Various)	California State Chamber of Commerce: exhibits relating in part to labor relations, legislative activities, attitude toward relief.
69	25271-25381	(Various)	Associated Farmers of California, Inc.: exhibits relating in part to labor unrest in agriculture; policies and activities toward agricultural labor and its unionization, and toward legislation.
70	25717-25832	(Various)	Ordinances regulating picketing, parading, camping and trade union activities.
73	27036-27058	(Various)	Exhibits: Field labor in lettuce industry in Salinas and Watsonville.
74	27083-27425		Supplementary exhibits on labor relations in Monterey County, Citizens' Association of the Salinas Valley, Associated Farmers of Monterey County, Inc., 1936 Salinas lettuce strike.

<u>Part</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Witness or author</u>	<u>Subject</u>
75	27427-27803		Supplementary exhibits, including data on fourteen county units of the Associated Farmers.

Supplementary Hearings: National Farm Labor Problem

<u>Part</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Witness or author</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1	3-14	Wallace, Henry A.	National farm labor problem.
	15-34	Perkins, Frances	Migration of workers in the United States.
	35-63	Taylor, Carl C.	Rural problem areas.
	63-89	Lorimer, Frank	Farm population trends.
	89-110	Tauber, Conrad	Migration of farm population.
	111-171	Ham, William T.	Numbers, distribution, composition and employment status of farm labor.
	171-177	Folsom, Josiah C.	Strikes of agricultural laborers.
	177-201	Holcomb, Ernest J.	Income and earnings, supply and demand, and seasonal employment of farm laborers.
	201-231	Hamilton, C. Horace	Standard of living of farm laborers.
	231-263	Hoffsommer, Harold	Farm laborer problem in Louisiana and Mississippi.
	263-295 316-318	Holley, William C.	Farm labor situations in Texas; and Farm labor situation on the Atlantic Seaboard.
2	319-324	Pohlhaus, J. M.	Migratory labor problem in Maryland.
	324-328	Morton, Thomas B.	Migratory labor in Virginia.
	328-336	Krueger, C. George	Migratory labor in New Jersey.
	336-354	Beecher, John	Migratory labor in Florida.
	355-370	Bean, Louis H.	Trends in farm wages, farm and nonfarm income, production, and unemployment.
	370-399	Johnson, Sherman E., and Kifer, R. S.	Mechanization and use of labor on farms.
	400-414	Wakeley, Ray E.	Farm labor in Iowa and the Corn Belt.

<u>Part</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Witness or author</u>	<u>Subject</u>
2	415-433	Hay, Donald G.	Problems of farm workers in the wheat area.
	433-468	Mulliken, Otis E.	Agricultural labor in the sugar industry.
	469-524	Holcomb, Ernest J.	Sharecroppers and wage laborers in cotton production.
	525-540	Nienburg, Bertha M.	Women in agriculture in the United States.
	540-559	Beyer, Clara M.	Agricultural workers under State labor laws.
	561-622	(Transcript)	Proceedings of Interstate Conference on Migratory Labor, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 12-13, 1940.
3	669-682	Woofter, T. J. Jr.	Relief in rural areas.
	682-708	Alexander, W. W.	Methods of halting unnecessary rural migration.
	709-720	Black, John D.	Type of research program needed in farm labor field.
	720-728	Taylor, Carl C.	Suggested programs for distressed farm families.
	728-746	Smith, Raymond C.	Suggested solutions for farm unemployment problems.
	747-769	Wilson, Milburn L.	Problems of rural education and industries.
	769-786	Tolley, Howard R.	Suggested solutions for problems of disadvantaged groups in agriculture.
	786-790 859-869	Lenroot, Katharine F.	Children in migratory families, and child welfare services under Title V, Part 3, Social Security Act.
	790-843	McConnell, Beatrice	Child labor in agriculture.
	843-859	Eliot, Martha M.	Health and medical services for mothers and children among families of agricultural workers.
	871-898	Altmeyer, Arthur J.	Social security in relation to agriculture.
	899-922	Mitchell, Byron	The Farm Placement Service.
	1009-1040	U. S. Dept. of Labor	The Fair Labor Standards Act in relation to agricultural labor.

94. U. S. Congress. Senate. Special committee to investigate unemployment and relief. Rural poverty. lp., 27 charts, processed. [Washington, D. C., 1938. 283 Un3962R

Caption title: Rural relief.

"These charts...were selected for the Committee from the files

of the Works Progress Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

Figures 17 to 21 deal with farm tenancy and farm labor. The number of farm laborers, distribution of farm laborers, numbers of migrants entering California (July 1935 to October 1937), and numbers of hired laborers and unpaid family laborers are shown by means of charts and maps.

95. U. S. Congress. Senate. Special committee to investigate unemployment and relief. Unemployment and relief. Hearings...75th Cong., 3d sess., pursuant to S. Res. 36. 2v. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. 283 Un5962

The following testimony relates to unemployment and relief in agriculture:

Vol. 1. - Wallace, Henry A., testimony on the effects of industrial unemployment and agricultural mechanization on unemployment in agriculture, pp. 335-337; Haas, Walter A., testimony concerning the transient problem in California, pp. 485-486.

Vol. 2. - Kester, Howard, testimony on rural poverty, the tenancy and sharecropper system, peonage, mechanization of agriculture, etc., in the South; Wilson, M. L., testimony on the unemployment and relief situation among farm youth, pp. 1099-1112; Taylor, Paul S., statement on unemployment, relief, living and working conditions among the migratory agricultural workers of the West, supplemented by tables, charts, maps, and other data in Appendix 17, pp. 1157-1170, 1566-1608 (issued in separate form by the Farm Security Administration - 1.9509 Ad8); Kurtz, Russell C., statement on problems involved in adapting social security and relief provisions to the needs of migrant and nonresident persons and families, with supplementary data in Appendix 18, pp. 1171-1176, 1612-1621; American Association of Social Workers, statement on the relief situation in California, pp. 1448-1449; Webb, John, Migratory cotton pickers in Arizona, 1937, pp. 1608-1610; list of foreign countries which include agriculture under some branch of social insurance, p. 1610.

96. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural statistics, 1940. 737pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1940. 1 Ag84Yas

Tables concerning farm machinery, equipment, and tractors, pp. 560-562, show the trends in mechanization of agriculture from 1909 to 1938. Farmers' cash outlay for hired labor, for the United States, 1930-1938, and for geographic divisions, 1937-1938, is shown on p. 566. Average, and index numbers of, farm wage rates, 1909-1939, are shown on p. 578. Farm wage rates by States and geographic divisions, quarterly, for 1939, are given on pp. 580-581.

Similar tables appear in the 1938 and 1939 volumes of Agricultural Statistics.

97. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Crops and markets. Washington, D. C. Monthly. 1 Ag84Wcm

The library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, 1924 to date.

This periodical publishes basic statistical data on farm employment and unemployment, farm labor supply and demand, and farm wages, which are first issued in the monthly processed Farm Labor Report (Item 99).

98. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural labor committee. The agricultural labor situation. Washington, D. C. Monthly. 1.90 C2In8La

The library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has v. 1, no. 1, July 15, 1941, to date.

This monthly summary of the agricultural labor situation is based upon reports "from Subcommittees on Farm Labor of State Agricultural Planning Committees, from state and regional representatives of the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Farm Security Administration, and from other sources." Data are presented for the country as a whole, and by geographic divisions and individual States.

99. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural marketing service. Farm labor report. Washington, D. C. Monthly.

The library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has Oct. 1931 to date. For the period Jan. 1927-Sept. 1931, and for statistical tables for later years, see Crops and Markets (item 97).

Issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Jan. 1927-June 15, 1939.

Quarterly, Jan. 1927-Apr. 1934; monthly, May 1934 to date.

Title varies: Farm Labor and Wages, Oct. 1931-Oct. 1932; Farm Wage Rates and Related Data, Jan. 1933-Apr. 1934, July, Oct. 1934, Jan., Apr., July, Oct., 1935, Jan., Apr., July, Oct. 1936, Jan., Apr., July, Oct. 1937; Employment on Farms of Crop Reporters, May, June, Aug., 1934, Mar., Sept., 1935, May, June, Aug., 1936; Farm Employment, Sept., Nov., Dec., 1934, Feb., May, June, Aug., 1935, Feb., Mar., Sept., Nov., Dec., 1936, Feb., Mar., May, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec., 1937; press release, with no uniform title, Jan. 1938-Mar. 1940; Farm Employment Report, Apr. 1940; Farm Labor Report, May 1940 to date.

The reports, which consist principally of statistics, with occasional charts and maps, include the following types of data: Monthly data on farm employment, by geographic divisions, for family, hired, and total labor; quarterly data on farm wage rates, by month and by day, with and without board, by geographic divisions and States; annual data in November on piecework rates for picking seed cotton; farm labor supply and demand; indices of employment and wage rates.

100. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bur. of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics charts. 152pp., processed. Washington, D. C. [1937] 1.9 Ec731E
A catalogue of illustrative maps, charts, and diagrams prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prices and instructions for ordering are given.
Maps, charts, and diagrams relating to farm labor, pp. 43-44.
A supplement to this catalogue was issued in March, 1939, in which charts on employment, wages, and population appear on pp. 7-8.
101. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bur. of agricultural economics. Presentation...before the Temporary national economic committee. April 23, 1940. Various paging, processed. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1.941 A2P92
Contents: Data on opportunities for employment in agriculture, unemployment on farms, and the status of farm laborers and tenants, by Carl C. Taylor, W. T. Ham, and E. J. Holcomb; Data on mechanization in agriculture in various areas of the nation and the relation of mechanization to efficiency in production and to farm income, by Sherman E. Johnson, R. S. Kifer, and Louis H. Bean; Data on land values, farm taxes and debts, and shifts in the capital, equity, and credit structure within agriculture, by Norman J. Wall.
Illustrated by maps, tables, charts and graphs.
102. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bur. of agricultural economics. Library. Rural housing; a short list of references. 6pp., typewritten. [Washington, D. C., 1940]
103. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Region X. Sugar beet labor conference, held at Denver, Colo., June 8-9, 1939. Various paging. [n. p., 1939]
A list of persons attending the conference; and summaries of remarks, discussions, and recommendations, are given.
104. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bur. of the census. Statistical abstract of the United States, 1940. 963pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1941. 157.9 St2
"Compiled under the supervision of LaVerne Beales...by Kathleen H. Dugan, Editor."
Statistics relating to farm labor are contained in the following tables: Table 622, p. 657, Farm population, housing, and labor, by States: 1935; table 625, pp. 660-661, Farm expenditures for specified purposes, by States [including expenditures for labor]: 1929; Table 627, p. 664, Farm wage rates and index numbers, for the United States, 1909 to 1939, and by geographic divisions, 1938, 1939, and 1940.
Similar statistics are given in the Statistical Abstract for 1938 and 1939.

105. U. S. Dept. of labor. Children's bureau. Income and living conditions of sugar-beet laborers' families. U. S. Dept. Labor. Children's Bur. The Child 2(7): 157-159, processed. Jan. 1938. 158.2 C483
106. U. S. Dept. of labor. Employment service. Dictionary of occupational titles. Part I, definitions of titles. 1287pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. 158.31 D56 Pt. 1
"Prepared by the Job Analysis and Information Section, Division of Standards and Research."
Contains definitions of approximately 700 occupations in agriculture.
107. U. S. Farm placement service. California. Agricultural report, Los Angeles county, State of California. 22pp., processed. Los Angeles [1938] 281.010 Un3
Part I gives a history and description of Los Angeles County; part II consists of tabular information and statistics on various crops grown in the county, including acreage, seasonal peak of activity, out put per man per day, available work days due to weather, and type of activity by months.
108. U. S. National youth administration. Texas. Cotton growing in Texas. 79pp., processed. Austin, 1939. 72 Un393
Bibliography, pp. 77-79.
Prepared by Miss Mary Kessler and other NYA personnel.
An analysis of cotton growing and related industries in Texas, written "from the youth employment point of view."
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture data on farm labor supply and demand, wage rates, and income are given. Seasonality in cotton production, migratory labor, and effects of mechanization, are discussed. The work of the State Employment Service is outlined.
Contains tables, charts, and maps.
109. U. S. Tariff commission. Grapes, raisins & wines. U. S. Tariff Comm. Rpt. No. 134, 2d ser. 408pp. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print off., 1939] 173 T17Rs
A section on labor problems, pp. 69-76, treats the following topics: labor requirements and conditions of supply; wages and annual earnings; unions and labor disputes. The material contained in this section is a compilation from other sources, not original.
110. Voĩtĩnskiĩ, Vladĩmir Savele'vĩch. Labor in the United States; basic statistics for social security, by W. S. Woytinsky. A report prepared for the Committee on social security. 333pp. Washington, D. C., Committee on social security, Social science research council, 1938. 283 V87L
Data on agricultural laborers and on farm employment in this volume can best be found by consulting the index under the headings Agricultural labor, and Employment. Statistics on agricultural labor and employment were taken from the U. S. Census

111. Wakeley, Ray E., and Beegle, J. Allan. Farm labor in Hamilton county [Iowa]. Iowa. State Col. Agr. Ext. Serv. and Agr. Expt. Sta. Iowa Farm Econ. 6(12): 12, 14-15. Dec. 1940. 275.2 Io92
"Iowa's farm laborers are older and better paid today than they were in 1936, judging by a survey in Hamilton County. More of them are married than were 4 years ago." The study compares and contrasts conditions in 1940 with those in 1936 as shown in a study by Tom Vasey and Josiah C. Folsom, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

112. Wakeley, Ray E. The farm laborer. Iowa. State Col. Agr. Ext. Serv. and Agr. Expt. Sta. Iowa Farm Econ. 5(3): 15-16. July 1939. 275.28 Io92

Information in this article is based primarily on a "sample survey covering 5,000 rural families and 20,000 persons living in 20 Iowa counties," made by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Among the 20,000 persons studied "were 3,270 who reported that they were farm laborers in 1935 or 1929 or both." Three charts show (1) the schooling of Iowa farm laborers; (2) age of Iowa farm laborers; and (3) progress on the agricultural ladder in Iowa.

113. Wakeley, Ray E., and Beegle, J. Allan. Married farm laborers in Iowa. Iowa. State Col. Agr. Ext. Serv. and Agr. Expt. Sta. Iowa Farm Econ. 6(8): 8-9. Aug. 1940. 275.2 Io92

By means of six charts and accompanying legends, information regarding 649 married farm laborer families in Iowa is given relative to their age, changes of residence, previous residence, occupational history, and their progress on the "agricultural ladder," 1929-1935.

114. White, Max R., Ensminger, Douglas, and Gregory, Cecil L. Rich land - poor people. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farm Security Admin. Region III. Res. Rpt. I, 62pp., processed. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 1938. 1.9503 R31

This study covers Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott, and Stoddard Counties, in southeast Missouri.

Contents: Social and economic conditions in southeast Missouri: a paradox of rich land and poor people; natural resources; the settlement of southeast Missouri and the composition and characteristics of its population; the agriculture and the farm tenure system; how the people live; their community organization.

Farm tenure in the area is characterized by "(1) a very high rate of tenancy, (2) large landholdings by corporations and private individuals, and (3) an unusually large proportion of day wage laborers." Much of the data, particularly on standard and conditions of living, are presented under a tenure classification in which farm wage laborers and sharecroppers are included.

Contains tables, diagrams, and a map of the State showing the location of the area studied.

115. Wickard, Claude R. Low income and farm problems. 13pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Dec. 11, 1940.
1.91 A2W63 [no. 12]
"Testimony of Secretary of Agriculture...before the House Select Committee to Investigate Inter-state Migration of Destitute Citizens, Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1940."
Secretary Wickard discusses the problems of rural poverty and low agricultural income, and shows how the U. S. Department of Agriculture through its various programs and action agencies is working toward the relief and improvement of these conditions. The migrant problem and the migratory labor camps of the Farm Security Administration are discussed on pp. 4, 8-9.
116. Wilson, Charles Morrow. The landscape of rural poverty: Corn bread and creek water. 309pp. New York, N. Y., H. Holt and co., 1940. 281.2 W692C
Of particular interest in relation to agricultural labor are the following chapters: Tenancy over the nation, pp. 51-60; Poor folks on the go, pp. 86-102; Po' folks down South, pp. 182-201; Drought country, pp. 202-213; Government and "farm relief," pp. 243-267.
117. Wilson, Isabella C., and Metzler, William H. Sickness and medical care in an Ozark area in Arkansas. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 353, 39pp. Fayetteville, 1938.
The Hindsville Community in Madison County was selected as a typical Ozark area for this study.
The section on "sickness and medical care according to occupation and tenure," pp. 28-33, contains data for farm laborers.
118. Woofter, Thomas Jackson, jr., and Fisher, A. E. The plantation South today. U. S. Work Proj. Admin. Social Probs. No. 5, 27pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print off., 1940. 173.2 W89So
Selected bibliography, inside back cover.
A brief summary of the material to be found in The Plantation South, 1934-1937, by W. C. Holley, Ellen Winston, and T. J. Woofter, Jr.; and Landlord and Tenant on the Cotton Plantation, by T. J. Woofter, Jr., and others.
119. Woofter, Thomas Jackson, jr., and Winston, Ellen. Seven lean years. 187pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1939. 281.12 W87
"It is...the primary objective of this book to give consideration to rural problems in terms of human elements as well as in terms of production, prices, and markets...
"The authors have tried to give a nontechnical summary of the most fundamental aspects of maladjustment in rural areas and to outline methods for the reconstruction of rural life which should prevent the recurrence of needless distress." - Foreword.

Among the rural underprivileged who are considered in the book are farm laborers, share croppers, and migratory laborers. References to them may best be found through consulting the index under the headings, Agricultural wage workers, Employment, agricultural, Farm laborers, Farm croppers, Migrants, Migratory workers in agriculture, Share croppers.

120. Yoder, Fred Roy. Introduction to agricultural economics. 494pp. New York, T. Y. Crowell co. [1938] (Crowell's social science series) 281.12 Y7 1933

Contains a new appendix of recent statistics.

Bibliography at end of each chapter.

Ch. XI, Farm Labor, presents an over-all view of the subject. It is divided into three main sections, as follows: Character and problems of farm labor; factors determining farm wages; management and care of farm labor.

121. Zeichner, Oscar. The transition from slave to free agricultural labor in the Southern States. Agr. Hist. 13(1): 22-32. Jan. 1939. 30.98 Ag8

"Out of the confused post-war conditions, there arose the systems of land tenure and labor organization which now characterize the rural South. Today, attempted reforms plan a more equal distribution of the land and a decrease in the number of tenants and sharecroppers. These problems might have been obviated by the adoption of an intelligent and non-vindictive economic program seventy years ago. Such was not the case, however, and the freedmen, discontented, sometimes ill-treated and poorly paid, and expecting a land division that never came, returned to the plantations. At first, wage labor was the most important system used, but, chiefly because it was unable to insure a steady and reliable labor force, it was gradually superseded by sharecropping and renting." - p. 32.

CHILD LABOR

122. Binder, Gertrude. Eastern children also follow the crops. Amer. Child 21(2): 1, 3. Feb. 1932. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

"This article presents a brief summary of conditions among the children of migrant families who work on the truck and berry farms of southern New Jersey." - Editorial Note.

123. Bronson, Leisa. Children of the crops. Woman's Press 33(5): 205-206. May 1939. Libr. Cong.

California's migratory labor problem and its impact on the children of the migrant families. Educational, health, and housing problems are emphasized; and efforts of various public and private agencies or persons to remedy the situation are noted.

124. Dinwiddie, Courtenay. Child laborers today. Annual Report of the National child labor committee for the year ending September 30, 1938. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 376, 30pp. New York, Jan. 1, 1939. 283 N214 no. 376
An army of migrant children, pp. 11-27.
125. Federal council of the churches of Christ in America. Dept. of research and education. Child labor problems in agriculture. Fed. Council of the Churches of Christ in Amer. Inform. Serv. 20(2, pt. 1): 1-4. Jan. 11, 1941. 280.9 F31
The number of children under 16 years of age who are working in agriculture is estimated to be from 500,000 to 600,000. The types of work which these children do are described. Problems of education, especially with regard to the children of migrant families, are set forth. Accident and health hazards are outlined. Attempts to control child labor by legislation include the Federal Sugar Act of 1937, and State laws of Wisconsin, California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New York. Each of these laws is briefly discussed. Suggested measures for improving the child labor situation in agriculture include the following: Expansion of the Farm Security Administration's rehabilitation and purchase loan programs; "extension of educational, recreational, health and welfare services to migrants on the same basis as those provided for residents, and making federal aid to the states for such welfare services contingent upon the maintenance of equitable services to both groups; a federal-state relief program for migrants who are now ineligible in many states for either WPA or local relief because of settlement laws; strengthening employment placement services for agricultural workers; expansion of Farm Security Administration migratory labor camps and resettlement projects"; and extension of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act to include agricultural laborers.
126. Fuller, Raymond G. Child labor - continued. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 212: 146-152. Nov. 1940. 280.9 Am34
Includes brief discussion of child labor in agriculture.
127. Fuller, Raymond G. Children in strawberries. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 380, 22pp. New York, Mar. 1940. 283 N214 no. 380
"This is a story about children among the migratory farm workers of America....[It] is a story about strawberry migrants in the mid-section of the Mississippi Valley, but it has to begin with the trouble they've seen in cotton. Their increasing number...is largely due to conditions being brought about by the disintegration of the tenancy system in the Cotton South."
Material in this report was obtained largely from an intensive field study of 81 white migratory families in White County,

Arkansas, and McCracken County, Kentucky, in 1939. Who the migrants are, where they come from, how they live and make a living, and "how fares it with the children" of the migratory families, are the subjects treated in the report.

128. Fuller, Raymond G. Growing up while on the move - a footnote on migrancy. Amer. Child 22(5): 1. May 1940. U. S. Dept. Labor. Libr.

On the ill effects of migrancy on the children of migrant families.

129. Johnson, Elizabeth S. Welfare of families of sugar-beet laborers; a study of child labor and its relation to family work, income and living conditions in 1935. U. S. Dept. Labor. Children's Bur. Pub. 247, 100pp. Washington, D. C., 1939. 158.2 P96 no.247

The study is based on interviews with 946 families of sugar-beet laborers working in Michigan, Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana, and Wyoming; and was undertaken to ascertain the effects of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act. Data were collected on the characteristics of laborers' families, work of children in the fields and its adverse effects on their schooling, family work and income, relief, and living conditions.

The majority of the families interviewed were of foreign nationality, 67 per cent being Mexican or Spanish-American, 22 per cent Russian-German and 11 per cent other foreign or native. Forty-one per cent of the families were migratory. About one-fourth of all family workers in the beet fields were children between 6 and 16 years of age, working from 8 to 12, and more, hours per day. Only two-thirds of the children of school age were enrolled in school, and of these, a large percentage were retarded or over-age for their grades. Family incomes were low, averaging about \$75 a year per family member, even including income from supplementary employment. Sixty-three per cent of the families interviewed had received relief funds during the year preceding the study. The food of the workers was inadequate, their clothing insufficient, and needed medical service was lacking. Housing accommodations were characterized by small units, poor repair, over-crowding, and lack of sanitary facilities.

Contains tables, photographs, and a map of the United States showing sugar-beet producing areas and areas visited in the study.

130. McConnell, Beatrice. One year of Federal child labor control. Amer. Child 21(7): 1, 3; (8): 1, 3. Oct., Nov. 1939. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

The second article (in the November issue) contains a section on "industrialized agriculture," in which the child labor provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 are briefly discussed.

131. McConnell, Beatrice. Statement...on child labor in agriculture, submitted to a subcommittee of the Committee on education and labor, U. S. Senate, pursuant to S. Res. 266 [74th Cong.] 66pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] May 27, 1940. 158.21 C763P [no. 14]

The extent of child labor in agriculture, types of work done, working conditions, education of child laborers, State and Federal legislation concerning child labor in agriculture; and recommendations of the Sixth National Conference on Labor Legislation, 1939, the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, 1940, and the Interstate Conference on Migratory Labor, Baltimore, 1940, are discussed in this paper. Contains charts, maps and tables.

132. Merritt, Ella Arvilla. Age certificates for young workers under the Sugar Act. U. S. Dept. Labor. Children's Bur. The Child 4(4): 93-96. Oct. 1939. 158.2 C483

The Children's Bureau initiated a movement to provide employers subject to the Sugar Act of 1937 with age certificates for young employees, to enable the employers more readily to comply with the child labor provisions of the Act. The operation of the program in Michigan and Ohio is described.

133. Merritt, Ella Arvilla. Regulation of child labor in industrialized agriculture. U. S. Dept. Labor. Children's Bur. The Child 4(10): 275-278. Apr. 1940. 158.2 C483

The writer reviews the situation of child laborers in agriculture, and State and Federal laws relating to child labor in agriculture, and states the recommendations on the subject made by the Sixth National Conference on Labor Legislation, 1939, the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, January 1940, and the Interstate Conference on Migratory Labor, held in Baltimore, in February 1940.

134. [Miller, Frieda, S.] Child labor on farms; State makes survey of 100 commercial farms in Erie County. Summary of special report by Industrial commissioner Frieda S. Miller. N. Y. State Dept. Labor. Indus. Bul. 20(1): 23. Jan. 1941. 283.9 In2

Numbers of, and conditions among, child laborers, the means and risks of transportation of workers, and conditions in farm labor camps are briefly set forth.

135. National child labor committee. Child labor facts, 1938. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 372, 34pp. New York [1938] U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

Agricultural child labor, pp. 25-27. Includes a brief bibliography.

136. National child labor committee. A summer in the country. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 377, 39pp. New York, 1939. 283 N214

"The seasonal workers of the agricultural regions of New Jersey, who are the subject of this study, move to the fields from nearby metropolitan centers each summer. They are not migrants in the same sense as are the completely unattached transients of the West. They leave their homes in the spring and return to them when there is no more work to be done in the fields. But the movement of families always creates a complex set of social problems. The employment of all individuals, of both sexes and all ages, makes possible the payment of extremely low wages. Living quarters are only euphemistically described as housing, available welfare services are non-existent and children are deprived of much of their schooling."

Contents: New Jersey: an agricultural State; the source of the mobile labor supply; make-up and economic status of families; agricultural earnings; hours of work; school attendance; housing and living conditions; health hazards and accidents; summary and conclusions; recommendations; case stories.

Summarized in Monthly Labor Rev. May 1939, pp. 1073-1075.

137. New York child labor committee. Child labor on truck farms in New York State. 35pp., processed. New York, 1940. U.S. Dept. Labor Libr.

"On several occasions during the past decade attention has been called to the largely neglected problem of child labor in industrialized agriculture in this state... In June 1939 the New York Child Labor Committee decided to make a preliminary investigation of this question. Areas within 50 miles each of Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica were chosen for the study which included a group of 764 workers, adults and children, from 219 families. The material thus obtained, unless otherwise indicated, forms the basis of the statements in the pages which follow and also of the tables in the appendix." - Foreword.

Findings of the investigation with respect to the number of child laborers, types of crops worked in, need of the growers for child workers, exposure of the workers to accidents while being transported in over-crowded trucks, difficulty of the work done, ill effects on the child laborers of their work and working conditions, length of the working season, and the work day, and low earnings of the working families are reported on. The legal aspects of child employment on farms in New York State are discussed on pp. 22-24.

A summary and discussion of this report appears in Monthly Labor Review, Feb. 1941, pp. 391-392.

138. New York child labor committee. Factories in the field lure the barefoot boy. 12pp. New York [June 1940] U. S. Dept. Labor Libr. Based upon a "sampling survey" in 1939, of child labor on

truck farms in central New York State. Abuses suffered by the workers, the padrone system, kinds of work, conditions under which work had to be done, hours of work, exposure to accidents, and the meager earnings of the workers are discussed. Illustrated with photographs.

139. Sidel, James E. "Far-off cattle have longer horns." U. S. Dept. Labor. Children's Bur. The Child 3(8): 172-176, processed. Feb. 1939. 158.2 C483

"To learn more of what is happening to the children in migrant families in the hop-growing regions of the Pacific Coast, the National Child Labor Committee during the 1938 hop season made a 5-week field survey in the Willamette Valley, Oreg., and the Yakima Valley, Wash."

Illustrated with photographs.

140. Sidel, James E. Pick for your supper; a study of child labor among migrants on the Pacific coast. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 378, 67pp. New York, 1939. 283 N214 no. 378
References, pp. 66-67.

This publication presents the findings of a study of migratory workers in California, Oregon and Washington. "Although the report is focused primarily on child welfare, it is presented against a background of the conditions under which migratory families live and work, and the economic struggle being waged between an impoverished agricultural labor group and a prosperous large-scale, land-owning group."

141. Sidel, James E. Rubber tramps in the hop fields. The Amer. Child 21(1): 1, 3. Jan. 1939. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

A brief summary of migratory child labor conditions in the hop fields of the Northwest.

142. U. S. Dept. of labor. Children's bureau. Brief selected bibliography on child labor and related problems. 5pp., processed. Washington, D. C., June 1939.

143. U. S. Dept. of labor. Children's bureau. Regulation of employment of children in commercialized agriculture. 5pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] 1940.

Issued in connection with the Interstate Conference on Migratory Labor, held at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 12-13, 1940.

Contents: The problem; methods of control (State legislative provisions, Federal legislative provisions); remedies.

144. Zimand, Gertrude Folks. Child labor facts, 1939-1940. Natl. Child Labor Com. Pub. 379, 38pp. New York, 1939. 283 N214 no. 379

Child labor in agriculture, pp. 8-9, 15-19.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

145. Cook, Irving C. H. The farm employment problem. Rural New Yorker 100(5501): 267. Apr. 19, 1941. 6 R88
On the prospective agricultural labor shortage due to the Civilian Conservation Corps program, the increase in industrial employment, and the draft for military training.
146. Free, Benjamin J. Seasonal employment in agriculture. 58pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Works progress administration, Sept. 1938. 173.2 W89Se
Estimates are given of seasonal employment in agriculture in nine specified type-of-farming areas and for the United States, based largely upon data of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as well as upon other studies. Much of the data is for hired, family, and total labor. A summary of farm labor requirements by months is given.
Contains maps, tables, and graphs.
147. International labour office. Yearbook of labour statistics, 1940. 175pp. Geneva, Switzerland, 1940. 283.9 In8Ye
Table II, p. 8, gives statistics on the number of workers engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, in the United States, classified by sex. Salaried employees, wage earners, and unpaid family workers are listed.
148. Kansas. Commission of labor and industry. Div. of unemployment compensation. Dept. of research, training and information. Preliminary report on Kansas seasonal variations of employment, including tables and graphs of seasonal indices for eight major industrial groups (1930-37) and for thirty-eight minor industrial groups (1932-37). Kans. Comm. Labor and Indus. Div. Unemployment Compensation. Statis. Memo. Ser. B. no. 2, 69pp., processed. Topeka, 1939. 283.9 K132, ser.B, no. 2
Data on seasonal employment of agricultural wage workers appear on pp. 4, 16, 24, 26, 29, 52-53.
149. Nelson, Lowry. Distribution and extent of unemployment among farm laborers in the United States. Social Forces 18(2): 180-187. Dec. 1939. 280.8 J823
This paper is "an analysis of unemployment among farm wage workers based on data from the 1937 Census of Unemployment, Bureau of Agricultural Economics employment estimates, and other Census data."
Illustrated by two tables which show distribution of farming areas by number and percent of farm laborers employed and unemployed as of Nov. 15, 1937, and number and percent of farm laborers employed and unemployed in each farming area and in

the United States; and by two charts which show percent of farm laborers in different areas registered as unemployed, November 1937, and location by farming areas of total farm laborers and those unemployed by percentage of totals for the United States, November 1937.

150. Sabin, A. R. A new technique for the estimation of changes in farm employment. 25pp. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural marketing service, Jan. 1940.

1 M341A no. 1

Prepared with the assistance of the Works Projects Administration for the City of New York.

"Number 1 of a series of analyses of sample farm data."

This is a treatise on a newly-devised statistical method for estimating changes in farm employment. The new method is called the stratified-sampling method. Statistics on farm employment appear throughout the pamphlet, in tables and in the text; and problems and possible improvements in collecting farm employment statistics are discussed.

151. Shaw, Eldon A. Farm employment and productivity. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 23(2): 12-14. Feb. 1939.

1 Ec7Ag

"Farm employment has declined in the last 30 years despite a marked increase in agricultural production. Approximately 10.7 million farm family and hired workers in 1938 produced 25 to 30 percent more farm products than 12.2 million workers produced in 1909."

152. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bur. of agricultural economics. Employment on farms declines less than usual. 2pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1938. 1.9 Ec71Emp

Contains a table showing by regions of the United States, family and hired labor employed on farms, June 1, July 1, and Aug. 1, 1938, compared with the same dates in 1937.

153. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bur. of agricultural economics. Seasonal requirements for labor in American agriculture. 3pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] 1940. 1.941 R3Sel

"Major agricultural activities during each month of the year, by crop areas" are shown in tabular form; and seasonal variation in farm employment, 1925-1936, is shown by means of diagrams for the United States, the corn area, the small grain area, and the cotton areas. A folded, colored map appended to the paper shows periods of peak seasonal labor requirements in agriculture in the United States, according to type-of-farming areas.

154. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Seasonal employment in agriculture. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Labor Inform. Bul. 6(3): 10-11. Mar. 1939. 158.6 L11

The variations in employment of various classes of farm workers, particularly hired laborers are outlined. Farm labor requirements by months are indicated by general character of farming operations in those months. A map of principal crop areas is given.

155. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Wage rates and employment on farms. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 51(1): 183-187. July 1940. 158.6 B87M

"The figures given...in this article are taken from recent issues of Crops and Markets, published each month by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, from quarterly press releases of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics on farm wage rates, and from monthly press releases of the same agency on farm employment."

Changes in wage rates, 1929 to April 1940; regional and seasonal variations in wage rates; changes in employment, 1929 to 1939; seasonal variations in employment; and length of work day are considered. Wage rates per month and per day, with and without board, are given for the various geographic divisions of the country. Five statistical tables accompany the article.

156. Vance, Rupert B. How can the southern population find gainful employment? Jour. Farm Econ. 22(1): 198-205. Feb. 1940. 280.8 J822

Using the National Resources Committee's study on "Patterns of Resource Use" as a basis, Dr. Vance shows that the maximum rate for re-employment of farm labor during the period 1935-1938 would have been only two-thirds of one per cent annually, in order to ensure full employment in agriculture, as compared with an approximate ten per cent annual rate necessary to ensure full employment in all other industries. From this he concludes that "all the unemployed, all the natural increase, and all working population hereafter displaced by increasing mechanized efficiency in agriculture will have to find employment in non-agricultural pursuits both in the nation and in the South." It is possible that changing food habits may provide greater opportunity for employment, but this possibility is likely to be over-balanced by increasing mechanization of agriculture in the South. Neither subsistence farming nor self-help employment is the remedy for Southern unemployment; these both represent an economic imperium in imperio, and should be tried only as a last resort. The need is for "removal of those maladjustments in pricing relations that have proved 'bottle necks' to large scale production."

157. Vance, Rupert B. Research memorandum on population redistribution within the United States. Social Sci. Res. Council. Bul. 42, 134pp. New York; 1938. 281.29 Sol no. 42

The following sections of the memorandum deal with subjects which are of interest to the student of agricultural labor: Decreasing employment capacity of agriculture, pp. 58-61; research in employment in agriculture, pp. 68-72; subsidies to the employment capacity of agriculture, pp. 72-75.

158. Voĩtinskiĩ, Vladĩmir Savelėvĩch. Seasonal variations in employment in the United States; by W. S. Woytinsky. A report prepared for the Committee on social security. 154pp. Washington, Committee on social security, Social science research council, 1939. 283 V87S

Seasonal rhythms in agriculture, pp. 37-41; Seasonal demand for labor in agriculture, pp. 72-74.

159. Wendzel, Julius T. Distribution and seasonality of agricultural employment. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 22(2): 13-16. Feb. 1, 1938. 1 Ec7Ag

The low seasonal point in agricultural employment in the United States is reached in January, and the seasonal peak is reached in August. Statistics on the numbers of farms hiring, and numbers of laborers hired, at the seasonal extremes, are given. Agricultural employment varies also by regions; and by type of farm - whether "family" farms, or "industrial" farms. "A large proportion of all hired farm labor is employed on farms hiring a substantial number of laborers per farm."

Statistics in the report were taken from the U. S. Census of Agriculture 1935, and from monthly employment reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Contains maps and tables.

160. Wendzel, Julius T. Distribution of agricultural employment: Regional differences. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 22(3): 14-15. Mar. 1, 1938. 1 Ec7Ag

This study was undertaken to obtain data concerning the applicability to agricultural wage workers of "social legislation similar to that for wage workers in other lines of production."

The numbers of farms by regions of the United States hiring one or more, three or more, or five or more laborers in farming operations; and the numbers of laborers on such farms, are reported on in this article. Percentage statistics of employment in agriculture are given by regions of the United States.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

161. Atkinson, Raymond Cummings, Odencrantz, Louise C., and Deming, Ben. Public employment service in the United States. 482pp. Chicago, Public administration service, 1938. (Committee on public administration. Social science research council. Studies in administration: vol. V) 283 At5
Contains a chapter on Farm Placement Service, pp. 419-435, in which labor requirements in agriculture, types of farm labor demand, conditions affecting farm placement, organization of the farm placement service, farm placement procedures, and migratory labor are discussed.
162. Carpenter, Orville S. The non-covered worker. U. S. Dept. Labor. Employment Serv. Employment Serv. News 6(1): 8-9. Jan. 1939. 158.3 Em72
How the Texas Employment Service benefits agricultural laborers, both resident and migratory, who are not covered by the Texas unemployment compensation law.
163. Custer, George E. Ranch and farm contacts in New Mexico. U. S. Dept. Labor. Employment Serv. Employment Serv. News 5(12): 17. Dec. 1938. 158.3 Em72
How the New Mexico State Employment Service serves ranchers and sheep companies by supplying them with workers.
164. Johnson, Otto S. Harvest season in the State of Washington. U. S. Dept. Labor. Employment Serv. Employment Serv. News 6(1): 13. Jan. 1939. 158.3 Em3
Placement of agricultural workers by the Puyallup Office of the Washington State Employment Service, in the season of 1938.
165. Kentucky. State employment service. Farm placement and procedures. Kentucky State employment service affiliated with United States Employment service. 68pp., processed. [Frankfort, Ky.] 1939. 283 K413
"Manual Unit VIII."
The manual presents for public employment service workers in Kentucky data as to the scope of agriculture in the State, gives attention to difficulties in attracting labor to and placing them in farm work, and makes suggestions to the placement workers for rendering increasingly useful service to their districts. Contains tables and forms.
166. Mayar, Joseph S. Employment service and farm groups join in early attack on 1941 farm labor problems; ten job offices to aid farmers; growers can help selves by placing work orders early. Utah Farmer 60(16): 16. Apr. 10, 1941. 6 D45

167. Noonan, James E. Farm placement methods in Colorado. U. S. Fed. Security Agency. Employment Security Rev. 8(4): 3-5. Apr. 1941. 158.3 Em72
168. Nordyke, Lewis T. Mapping jobs for Texas migrants. Survey Graphic 29(3): 152-157. Mar. 1940. 280.8 C37G
Tells how the "Texas State Employment Service, a Federal-State agency, is bringing order, better living conditions and more earning power" to the State's migrant workers by finding work for them and guiding them to it. The work has been materially facilitated by the establishment of camps for the migrants; both by local agencies and by the Farm Security Administration.
Illustrated with photographs, forms, and a map of Texas showing crop areas and migratory routes.
169. North Dakota. State employment service. Harvest labor distribution and clearance manual. 55pp., processed. Bismarck, Mar. 1940.
Explains the operation of a State-wide system for distribution and placement of harvest labor in North Dakota, initiated in 1937 by the State Employment Service. Replicas of numerous forms used by the Employment Service in carrying out this work are included in the manual; with directions for filling them out. A section, Agricultural Statistics, pp. 3-6, contains statistics on family and hired farm labor, by counties, in North Dakota.
170. Persons, W. Frank. A placement service for migratory farm workers. U. S. Dept. Labor. Employment Serv. Employment Serv. News 5(8): 8-9. Aug. 1938. 158.3 Em72
The Director of the U. S. Employment Service explains how that Service and the Farm Placement Service, a division of the U. S. Employment Service, function in aiding migratory agricultural workers to find work.
171. Texas. State employment service. Farm placement service. Annual report...1939. 115pp. [Austin, 1940?], 283.9 T313
The report outlines the organization of the Farm Placement Service, the principal crops served, and the use of migratory labor in Texas agriculture. "Schedules" A-O show the various phases of the work of the service. Appendices A and B contain official forms and process charts. Contains maps, charts, and photographs.
Similar information is found in the reports for 1936-1937, and 1938 which are also in the library.
172. Texas. State employment service. Farm placement service. Origins and problems of Texas migratory farm labor. 93pp., processed. [Austin?], 1940. 283 T313
"Based factually in part upon activity records of the Farm Placement Division of the Employment Service, the report, following a background review of immigration from Mexico into Texas,

dispersion of migratory workers to other states, the unorganized state of the labor market in Texas prior to 1935, and attempted legislative remedies, gives a chronological survey of the work and achievements of the Farm Placement Service in Texas since 1935 toward the control and direction of intra-state migrant labor, with consideration of the complicating interstate problems. The analysis of these activities and problems points toward certain observations which are summarized briefly in closing." - Foreword.

The report was originally prepared as part of testimony submitted by the Texas State Employment Service at a regional hearing of the House of Representatives Select Committee to Investigate the Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens, at Oklahoma City, Sept. 19-20, 1940.

173. U. S. Dept. of labor. Employment service. The farm placement service. U. S. Dept. Labor. Employment Serv. Employment Serv. News 6(7): 23-24. July 1939. 158.3 Em72
Outlines the work of the Farm Placement Service.

174. U. S. Dept. of labor. Employment service. Handbook for farm placement supervisors. 58pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1938] (Employment office manual series, Section J. T. - 1) 158.3 Em7J.T.-1
Bibliography, pp. 50-54.

The Farm Placement Service, established by the Wagner-Peyser Act, is described in this manual. Objectives and functions of the service, administrative organization and personnel, and procedures in the operation of the service are explained and described.

175. U. S. Dept. of labor. Employment service. If you need - qualified farm workers. 3pp. [Washington, D. C., 1938] 158.31 [I]
A brief folder explaining to farmer-employers the services of the Federal Employment Service.

176. U. S. Dept. of labor. Farm placement service. Second annual conference, farm placement supervisors, chamber of commerce building, Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 23-25, 1938. 98pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.?] 1938. 283.9 C762
The conference was held so that "all Farm Placement Supervisors...might become acquainted with each other and exchange plans and procedures."

177. U. S. Social security board. Bur. of employment security. Employment security, handbook of information, State operations Bul. No. 10, part VIII: Farm placement activities. pp. 800-835. processed. Washington, D. C., 1940.

The manual attempts to outline basic elements involved in meeting agricultural employment programs, where regular procedures are inadequate to meet the special needs. The special

information needed by the offices - farm operations, labor forces, sources of local labor supply - are indicated. Special problems and procedures in connection with peak-season labor recruiting and placement are outlined.

Appendices contain sample forms used in office procedure.

FARMER-LABOR CONTROVERSIES

178. Anderson, Paul Y. California's blackshirts. Nation 147(6): 122-123. Aug. 6, 1938. 110 N

On the "shocking condition in the San Joaquin Valley of California, where more than 150,000 migratory farm workers and fruit pickers are held in a state of virtual peonage seven months of the year"; and the Farmers Alliance, an employers' organization, said to be responsible for the situation.

179. Bancroft, Philip. The agricultural labor situation. Calif. Dept. Agr. Bul. 27(1): 119-124. Jan., Feb., Mar. 1938. 2 C12M

This issue of the Bulletin contains the proceedings of the 70th Convention of California Fruit Growers and Farmers, held at San Jose, Dec. 6-8, 1937.

Mr. Bancroft's address distinguishes between the labor problems of agriculture and of industry, and argues against unionization of agricultural labor. He defends the farmers and their relations with their workers, and attacks "labor agitators" and union organizers.

180. Bliven, Bruce. "Hey, Rube!" The Associated farmers and the New deal. New Repub. 98(1262): 10-12. Feb. 8, 1939. 280.8 N

Discusses the nature, aims, and some of the activities of the Associated Farmers.

181. Bracken, James. Farmers answer challenge of racketeers. State-wide organization gets ready to enforce fair play during the growing and marketing season of 1938. Wash. Farmer 63(3): 57. Feb. 3, 1938. 6 R151

"The Associated Farmers of Washington are going to town. They are going to town in the slang sense that the organization is meeting with success in its efforts to organize the agricultural interests of the state into a united group to deal with labor racketeering and to bargain collectively with legitimate labor groups when the need arises."

182. Brooks, Alex. A factory in the field strikes. New Masses 32(13): 19-20. Sept. 19, 1939. Libr. Cong.

Story of the strike of the "Okies and Arkies and Texies" against the Earl Fruit Company, in Marysville, California, in May, 1939.

183. Clement, Travers. The labor movement in California. Socialist Rev. 6(5): 10-11, 17. Mar.-Apr. 1938. Amer. Fed. Labor Libr.
On labor politics and their effects on organization of agricultural laborers in California. It is charged that neither the American Federation of Labor nor the Congress of Industrial Organizations is interested in organizing agricultural workers; and that the "only sincere, coordinated effort to solve the problem of West Coast agricultural organization in recent years" was that initiated by the Socialists "with the calling of the California Conference of Agricultural Workers at Stockton, California, in June 1936."
184. Currie, J. H. Can farmers meet labor? Farm Jour. 62(1): 9, 71, 72, 73. Jan. 1938. 6 F2212
According to the writer, the threat of organization of farm labor in California resulted in the farmers organizing themselves, in self-defense, into the Associated Farmers of California. The origin and growth of this organization is sketched; and its opposition to the fixing of wages, strikes, and interference by labor with the movement of crops to market is declared.
185. Eastman, E. R. It can happen here. Radical labor moves on the farmer. Amer. Agr. 135(24): 659, 660, 663. Nov. 19, 1938. 6 Am3
Discusses labor troubles in California, Wisconsin, and other places, and is especially critical of the Labor Relations Board.
There is also an inset on p. 659 entitled "Why Farms Must Not Be Unionized."
186. Eastman, E. R. Who will run your business - you or the C. I. O.? Amer. Agr. 135(16): 429, 449. July 30, 1938. 6 Am3
"Is the radical labor organization known as the C. I. O. going to run your farm business, or are you going to continue to run it. This was the issue on trial at Batavia, New York, on Thursday, July 21st, before the National Labor Relations Board." The hearing referred to was concerned with packing house labor, which the C. I. O. had attempted to organize. The author implies that unionization of such labor would ruin agriculture, particularly when strikes were called at harvest time.
187. Eggleston, Arthur. The labor scene. U. C. student daily charges Agricultural extension service used in Associated farmers' program. 5pp., processed. [n. p., 1940] Pam. Coll. - Labor and Wages, Agricultural
From the San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 6, 1939.

188. Garrett, Garet. Whose law and order? Sat. Evening Post 211(39): 8-9, 31-32, 34, 39. Mar. 25, 1939. 110 S

Story of the conflict between organized labor and organized farmers (the Associated Farmers) on the Pacific Coast, written from the stand-point of the farmers.

189. Hosmer, Helen. Who are the Associated farmers? Rural Observer 1(9): 1-19. Sept.-Oct. 1938.

The Simon J. Lubin Society of California is "dedicated to research and action in matters of concern to California's small farmers, agricultural workers and consumers." In this special issue the editor of the Society states "Big business created and supports in luxury, your Associated Farmers." In describing their activities she states that "the primary reason for their existence was to stop the prospect of union organization in the agricultural fields" and that "they are working for the big shots who make their profits from processing, shipping and manufacturing as well as growing" and not for the interests of the small farmer. Names of leaders in the association, names of contributors and amounts of contributions, and names of corporations active in the movement are given. A glossary of names and references is presented on pp. 16-19.

190. Hunt, Chester. The sharecropper looks to God. Christian Cent. 55(1): 12-13. Jan. 5, 1938. Libr. Cong.

On the sharecropper movement culminating in the formation of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. The religious nature of the movement is emphasized.

191. Institute for propaganda analysis, inc. The Associated farmers. Propag. Anal. 2(12): 1-12. Aug. 1, 1939.

An analysis of the organization, membership, financial support, activities, and propaganda devices of the Associated Farmers of California. A list of references for a Minimum Reference Shelf on California and the Associated Farmers is given on p. 16.

192. Johnstone, Harold W. The farm labor problem. Calif. Cult. 88(8): 237, 249. Apr. 19, 1941. 6 Cl2

The writer, who characterizes himself as a former dirt farmer, strikes out at "labor agitators" and critics of the Associated Farmers.

193. Kester, Howard, and Smith, Evelyn. A ceremony of the land. Rural Amer. 17(3): 12-13. Mar. 1939. 281.28 C83

"The Ceremony of the Land is the text of a ritual performed at the Third Annual Convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union at Muskogee, Oklahoma." It is a dramatic presentation, portraying the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union as the leader of the Southern tenants and sharecroppers in their struggle for land and freedom.

194. Labor problem arouses farmers. Minnesota unit formed to protect farmers' interests. The Farmer 56(13): 11. June 18, 1938. 6 F2211
"The first county unit of the Associated Farmers of Minnesota, a group made up of farmers seeking to protect their interests in the face of ever increasing organization of labor, was set up at a meeting in Northfield, Rice County, June 1. Organization work is being directed by W. F. Schilling, dairy farmer of near Northfield, former member of the Federal Farm Board, and former president of the Twin Cities Milk Producers' Association."
195. Labor war shifts to farm front. Business Week, no. 553, pp. 26-27. Apr. 6, 1940. 280.8 Sy8
Points to recent developments which indicate that farm-city relationships around Los Angeles are likely to lead to trouble over "clear road to market." Center of the trouble is the conflict between the Teamsters' union, on the one hand, and Los Angeles "open shop groups," the Associated Farmers, and the farmers of Imperial Valley on the other, over the issue of unionized labor for hauling farm produce to market.
196. Lewis, John L. A C. I. O. for the farmer? Country Home Mag. 62(2): 11, 36. Feb. 1938. 6 F22
Advocates a central organization of farmers "that would represent all farmers, all tenants, all farm labor."
197. McWilliams, Carey. Civil rights in California. New Repub. 102(4): 108-110. Jan. 22, 1940. 280.8 N
Comment on the LaFollette Civil Liberty Committee hearings in California, particularly as regards farm labor, strikes, and the Associated Farmers.
198. McWilliams, Carey. The Joads on strike. Nation 149(19): 488-489. Nov. 4, 1939. 110 N
Describes the events leading up to the 1939 cotton pickers' strike in the San Joaquin Valley, the unfairness of the 80 cents wage rate fixed by the growers, and the action of the Associated Farmers to break up the strike.
199. McWilliams, Carey. LaFollette hearings: final sessions. New Repub. 102(13): 400-403. Mar. 25, 1940. 280.8 N
A review of the findings of the LaFollette Committee at its final sessions in Los Angeles and San Francisco. The anti-union activities of numerous employer groups and organizations are reported upon.
200. Morse, Stanley F. Defence against labor rackets. Farm Jour. 62(5): 9, 48, 49. May 1938. 6 F2212
"Forced by labor union aggression on the Pacific Coast, organization of farmers for effective defence is spreading to

other parts of the country as needed." The Associated Farmers are praised for their anti-union activities, and the organization of farmers to resist "labor aggression" is advocated.

201. Neuberger, Richard L. Who are the Associated farmers? Survey Graphic 28(9): 517-521, 555-557. Sept. 1939. 280.8 C37G
An account of the background, growth, power, policies, and activities of the Associated Farmers in California, Oregon, and Washington.
202. Peterson, Florence. Strikes in the United States, 1880-1936. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Bul. 651, 183pp. Washington, D. C., 1938. 158.6 B87 no. 651
Contains information on strikes in agriculture as well as in other industries. Statistical tables give numbers of strikes, numbers of workers involved, numbers of days idle, and major issues.
203. Pickett, John E. The farmers' labor program. Pacific Rural Press 138(12): 378. Dec. 16, 1939. 6 P112
An account of the 1939 annual convention of the Associated Farmers, a summary of addresses, and of the resolutions adopted.
204. Schwartz, Harry. Organizational problems of agricultural labor unions. Jour. Farm Econ. 23(2): 456-466. May 1941. 280.8 J322
A brief history of unionization in agriculture is sketched, with the motives for unionization, and the reasons why agricultural unionization has made little progress. Activities of the following groups or unions are noted or outlined: Early organizations of the Mexicans, Filipinos, and other foreign groups; the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Union, which was active in California, 1930-1933; the Sharecroppers Union, founded in Alabama, 1931, and merged with the Alabama Farmers Union, 1936; numerous local unions, established from 1933 to 1937; the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, founded in 1934, in Arkansas; an "informal organization" of several federal American Federation of Labor locals, 1935-1937; and the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing, and Allied Workers of America (UCAPAWA).
205. Smith, Bradley. The C. I. O. enters the cotton fields. Cotton Trade Jour. (10th Internatl. ed.) 18(28): 168-169. June 30, 1938. 72.8 C8214
Reviews the situation of the sharecroppers and reports the proceedings of the national convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, held at Little Rock, Arkansas, February 25, 1938.
206. Southern tenant farmers union. Proceedings, 7th annual convention... Little Rock, Arkansas, Jan. 31, Feb. 1 and 2, 1941. 22pp., processed. Memphis, Tenn., 1941. 282.9 So8 7th, 1941
Minutes of the conference resolutions and recommendations,

and abstracts of speeches are given.

The library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture also has the convention proceedings for 1939 and 1940.

207. Spiegel, Henry William. Trade unions in agriculture. Rural Sociol. 6(2): 117-125. June 1941. 281.28 R88

Bibliographical footnotes.

Gives a history of trade unionism in agriculture in the United States, and a brief sketch of the history of agricultural strikes, 1927-1939.

208. Sufrin, Sidney C. Labor organization in agricultural America, 1930-35. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 43(4): 544-559. Jan. 1938. 280.8 Am3

"The trade-union movement in American agriculture has not equaled the extent that it has reached in industry. Since the New Deal, however, unionism in agriculture has taken a sudden spurt forward. This new unionization is strongest among the casual workers in occupations which require group activity. Racial homogeneity, as well as social stability, seem necessary conditions for agricultural labor organization. Most of the unions are associated with the American Federation of Labor, although that body has not as yet granted a charter to an Agricultural International. The sudden articulate interest in working conditions and wages probably can be ascribed to the depressed condition of the incomes of these farm workers and the propaganda for unionization and organization resulting from New Deal policies." - Abstract, p. 544.

209. Taylor, Frank J. Freedom of the highways. Country Gent. 108(11): 16, 68, 69. Nov. 1938. 6 C833

The story of the struggle between The Associated Farmers of the Pacific Coast and the Highway Council of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Stablemen, Chauffeurs, and Helpers for use of the highways. Show-downs with labor in southern California have been successful from the farmers' stand-point, but there still remains the probable necessity of similar struggles elsewhere. The Associated Farmers advocate the extension of their organization and methods eastward.

210. United cannery, agricultural, packing and allied workers of America. Report...to the 2d annual convention...San Francisco, California, December 12th-16th, 1938. 81pp., processed. [Washington? D. C., 1938, 283.9 Un39 2d, 1938

Contains the Report of the President of the organization, Donald Henderson, and the Reports of its nine districts; also an 8-page paper, Common Interests and Conflicting Interests of Farmers and Industrial Labor, by H. A. Wallace.

211. United cannery, agricultural, packing and allied workers of America. UCAPAWA yearbook. v. 1, no. 1. Dec. 1938. 32pp. [Washington, D. C.] 1938. 283.8 Un32 v. 1, no. 1 1938

A review of the work and achievements of the U.C.A.P.A.W.A. Union.

212. U. S. Congress. House. Special committee on un-American activities. Investigation of un-American propaganda activities in the United States. Hearings...75th Cong., 3d sess. on H. Res. 282... 13v., 3 appendix vols. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938-1941. 280.12 Un3985

References of interest in connection with agricultural labor disputes, leaders, and organizations, include: Paul Arias, v. 1, p. 131; California (strikes, organization of workers, U.C.A.P.A.W.A.), v. 3, pp. 1953-1977; Lief Dahl, v. 1, p. 100; Henry B. Garcia, v. 1, p. 131; Donald Henderson, v. 1, pp. 99, 457, 872, 886, 901, 904-905, 922; v. 3, pp. 1969, 1998, 2177, 2184; Mrs. Donald Henderson, v. 1, pp. 457, 922; Howard Kester, v. 1, p. 922; John Lopez, v. 1, pp. 121-122; Simon J. Lubin Society, v. 3, pp. 1997-1998; J. B. Nathan (alias D. M. Gerund), v. 3, pp. 1960, 1962; New Jersey (strikes), v. 1, p. 131; Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, v. 1, pp. 99, 922; United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing, and Allied Workers of America, v. 1, p. 99; v. 3, pp. 1969-1976; Claude Williams, v. 4, p. 2670; George Woolfe, v. 1, pp. 99, 125. These references include incidental references to some early labor unions.

213. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Strikes in 1940. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 52(5): 1090-1116. May 1941. 158.6 B87M

Although concerned primarily with industrial strikes, a table on pp. 1097-1099, "Strikes in 1940, by industry," includes figures on the number of agricultural strikes beginning in 1940, the number of workers involved, and man-days idle during 1940.

Similar information for the years 1939, 1938, and 1937, is found in the May numbers of the Monthly Labor Review for 1940, 1939, and 1938, respectively.

214. [Workman, E.] History of "400" A. W. O., the one big union idea in action. 23pp. New York, N. Y., One big union club [Feb. 1939], U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

"This is the story of the Agricultural Workers Organization which was formed in April, 1915 and lasted until March, 1917 when it was dismembered." The A. W. O. was an affiliate of the Industrial Workers of the World. The writer was one time secretary of the A. W. O.

HAWAII

215. Lind, Andrew William. An island community; ecological succession in Hawaii. 337pp. Chicago; The University of Chicago press [1938] 280.1995 L64

"The stabilization of the plantation in Hawaii has meant not only a highly efficient use of land but also an effective organization of the financial and managerial resources of the region. Among the special problems incidental to plantation management has been the recruiting...and the proper control... of an adequate labor force." - Preface.

Partial contents: Ch. IX, The frontier and the labor cycle; Ch. X, The plantation and labor control; Ch. XI, Occupational succession.

216. Miller, Slator M. Safety in the field. Hawaiian Sugar Technol. Rpts. 1940(3): 5-14. 65.9 H317

"The purpose of this paper is to outline the general organization of a Safety Program, to consider factors involved in maintaining such a program, and to review field safety measures now in effect on one or more" sugar plantations of Hawaii.

The safety program of the Ewa plantation is discussed most fully, with briefer references to other plantations.

Summarized in International Sugar Journal 43(508): 106-107. Apr. 1941. (65.8 In8)

217. Shoemaker, James H. Labor in the Territory of Hawaii, 1939. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Bul. 687, 244pp. Washington, D. C., 1940. 158.6 B87 no. 687

Issued also as 76 Cong., 3d Sess., House Doc. 848.

"The purpose of this study is to portray an aspect of these [Hawaiian] islands concerning which there are many misconceptions. It has to do with significant features of the economy of the islands; with the relations between those who live there and the basic industries, and, in particular, with statistical details regarding wages, hours, and working conditions." - (p. 1). Employment and labor supply, methods of wage payment and earnings, effects of seasonality on labor and earnings, working conditions, and perquisites are discussed. The agricultural industries covered are the sugar industry, the pineapple industry, coffee, truck farming, and cattle raising. Labor organization and unions are discussed for plantation and non-plantation agriculture. The labor legislation of the Territory is outlined. Contains 116 statistical tables and 6 charts.

Summarized in Monthly Labor Review, Dec. 1940, pp. 1305-1327, and Jan. 1941, pp. 24-48.

218. U. S. Congress. Joint committee on Hawaii. Statehood for Hawaii. Hearings...75th Cong. 2d sess., pursuant to S. Con. Res. 18, a concurrent resolution relative to a study of the subject of statehood and of other subjects relating to the welfare of the Territory of Hawaii, Oct. 6 to 22, 1937. 735pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. 280.1995 Un38

The hearings were held in Honolulu with testimony from 75 witnesses.

Testimony on agricultural labor and labor conditions occur throughout the hearings; and can best be found by referring to the index under the heading, Labor in Hawaii.

219. U. S. Congress. Senate. Statehood for Hawaii...pursuant to S. Con. Res. No. 18, a report of an investigation and study of the subject of statehood and other subjects relating to the welfare of the Territory of Hawaii. 75th Cong., 3d Sess. Senate Doc. 151, 100pp. Washington, D. C., 1938. 148

Legislation affecting labor and general welfare of labor in Hawaii are discussed briefly on p. 70. Agricultural labor is discussed on pp. 77-79. The need for agricultural laborers was at first met by encouragement of foreign immigration, but at the time of the report was being filled more and more by native citizens. Sixty per cent of all those gainfully employed in 1930 were employed in the sugar, pineapple, and other agricultural industries. Earnings per day, by piece work, by specified cultivating and harvesting operations, and average annual earnings are given. Perquisites enjoyed by the sugar plantation laborers include a home, fuel and water, and complete hospital and medical service.

220. Vandercook, John W. Hawaii solves some farm problems. Forum 103(3): 118-121. Mar. 1940. Libr. Cong.

A picture of the favorable position of the agricultural workers in the Hawaiian sugar industry.

221. Vandercook, John W. King cane; the story of sugar in Hawaii. 192pp. New York and London, Harper and brothers, 1939. 65 V28

The following chapters and sections contain information relating to agricultural labor in the Hawaiian sugar industry: Ch. V, Manpower; Ch. VII, Life; Ch. VIII, Leisure; Ch. IX, Work; Ch. XIV, Legislation; and Conditions of work, pp. 182-183. Illustrated with photographs and drawings.

LEGISLATION

222. Beyer, Clara M. Agricultural workers under State labor laws... Presented before a subcommittee of the Committee on education and labor, U. S. Senate, pursuant to S. Res. 266, Washington, D. C., May, 1940. 13pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] U. S. Dept. of labor, Div. of labor standards, 1940. 158.59 Ag8

Provisions of State labor laws applying to agricultural workers are examined and summarized in this paper. Agricultural workers are generally excluded from the benefits of such laws, and there is a growing tendency to broaden rather than restrict such exemptions. Legal provisions discussed in the paper relate

to workmen's compensation, wage collection, labor-employer relations, wages and hours, child labor, labor camps, jurisdiction of State labor departments over agricultural employment, safety and health, regulation of labor contractors and private employment agents, regulation of emigrant agents, and unemployment compensation.

223. Burke, Edward R. The Labor Board and the farmer. Farm Jour. 62(8): 10, 11. Aug. 1938. 6 F2212.

A criticism of the National Labor Relations Board for its alleged intention to extend the Wagner labor act to agricultural labor.

224. Farnam, Henry W. Chapters in the history of social legislation in the United States to 1860. 496pp. Washington, D. C., Carnegie institution, 1938. 277.12 F23.

Bibliography, pp. 272-322.

A study of social laws and legislation in the United States, with their historical, economic and social backgrounds. The following chapters are of interest with regard to agriculture and agricultural labor: Ch. VI, The labor policy of the colonies; Ch. XIII, Slavery down to the Civil War; Chs. XIV-XV, Southern legislation regarding slavery; Ch. XVII, Negro policy of the Northern States.

225. Hall, Hugh F. Farmers seek change in the Wagner Act. Nation's Agr. 14(5): 3, 9-10. May 1939. 280.82 B39.

The writer cites decisions of the National Labor Relations Board which, in his opinion, indicate that it is "only a question of time until country cheese factories, elevators, stockyards, gins, and tobacco auction warehouses will be classified as having industrial employees and their employment relations placed under the regulation and jurisdiction of the Board." Farmers are in favor of amending the Wagner Act so as to exclude these and similar types of laborers from the Act's coverage.

226. Hannah, H. W. Agricultural labor and the Fair labor standards act of 1938. Jour. Farm Econ. 22(2): 421-429. May 1940. 280.6 J322

A brief review "of what legislators and judges have said in attempting to define agriculture." The Fair Labor Standards Act, State workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws, and numerous court decisions, are cited.

227. Stanford, J. E. N. L. R. B.'s (mis) interpretations of the Wagner Labor Act have pitted CIO against the farmer. South. Agr. 69(8): 22. Aug. 1939. 6 S683.

The writer criticizes what he considers to be efforts on the part of the N. L. R. B. to extend the Wagner Act to agricultural labor.

This article also appeared in Utah Farmer 59(2): 5, 12. Aug. 15, 1939.

228. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on education and labor. National labor relations act and proposed amendments; hearings... 76th Cong. 1st Sess. on S. 1000, S. 1264, S. 1392, S. 1550, S. 1580, and S. 2123, bills to amend the National labor relations act. Part 19, July 24 and 25, 1939, pp. 3567-3765. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. 283 Un312Na

Hearings on proposed amendments relating to the definition of agricultural labor.

229. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Laws requiring payment of wages at specified times. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 47(6): 1297-1308. Dec. 1938. 158.6 B87M

Laws of the various States on this subject are analyzed.

Agricultural wages are covered in the laws of Alaska, California, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico; they are excluded in the laws of Georgia, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wisconsin. Laws of other States do not cover agriculture. (See summary table, pp. 1302-1308).

230. U. S. Dept. of labor. Div. of labor standards. Proceedings of the fifth National conference on labor legislation, Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 15, 16, 1938. U. S. Div. Labor Standards Bul. 25, 113pp. Washington, D. C., 1939. 158.58 B87 no. 25

Report of the Secretary's committee on the extension of labor law protection to all workers, with discussion, pp. 43-46.

The recommendation is made that the protection of labor laws be extended to agricultural and domestic employees.

231. U. S. Dept. of labor. Wage and hour division. Office of the general counsel. Interpretative bulletin no. 14...on the exemption of agriculture; and on the exemptions for processing agricultural commodities. 38pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] 1939. 158 In8 No. 14

Interpretations and definitions explaining the provisions of the Wage and Hour Law which exempt agriculture and the processing of agricultural commodities.

232. The wage and hour law. Law and Contemp. Prob. 6(3): 321-494. Summer 1939. 274.008 L41

Contains a symposium of articles on the subject. Brief references to agriculture are given in the articles by Frank E. Cooper on The Coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act and Other Problems in Its Interpretation, pp. 347 and 350, and by Katharine Du Pre Lumpkin on The Child Labor Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, pp. 402, 403-404.

233. Zeichner, Oscar. The legal status of the agricultural laborer. Polit. Sci. Quart. 55(3): 412-426. Sept. 1940. 280.8 P75
- "This paper is chiefly confined to an analysis of some of

the legislation affecting white and Negro share-tenants and sharecroppers in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina. It is, therefore, by no means an exhaustive study of the subject." - footnote, p. 412.

MECHANIZATION AND LABOR DISPLACEMENT

234. Altschul, Eugen, and Strauss, Frederick. Technical progress and agricultural depression. Natl. Bur. Econ. Res. Bul. 67, 32pp. New York, Nov. 29, 1937. 280.9 N215

"In this Bulletin we discuss two leading agricultural products, wheat and cotton. Wheat was chosen for two principal reasons: (1) technical changes are more advanced in the production of wheat and their consequences are more far-reaching than in any other branch of farming, (2) wheat is one of the most important sources of farm income, and its price influences greatly the prices of other grains and of farm land, and so affects large agricultural groups. Cotton was chosen because its analysis reveals certain peculiarities that are in contrast to the disturbances and fluctuations in wheat. Mechanization has not played the same role in cotton farming that it has in wheat production. The discussion of cotton brings out the importance of a number of other factors that have influenced recent agricultural developments in this country...

"We start with the analysis of mechanization as the most characteristic factor of modern technical progress in agriculture. We then turn to some additional factors which modified the influence of technical progress and which must be taken into consideration if we want to understand the peculiar effects and repercussions of technical change."

Contains statistical tables and charts.

235. Baumann, Ross V., Nodland, Truman R., and Pond, G. A. The tractor and its effects on farming in Minnesota. 27pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, 1940. 1.941 L6T67

Change in labor requirements on tractor farms, p. 16. Data are given for hired and family labor.

236. Bonnen, C. A. Mechanization and its relation to the cost of producing cotton in Texas. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 22(1): 67-75. June 1941. 280.8 So82

Relation of mechanization to labor displacement, pp. 69-71.

237. Bonnen, C. A., and Magee, A. C. Some technological changes in the high plains cotton area of Texas. Jour. Farm Econ. 20(3): 605-615. Aug. 1938. 280.8 J822

"In little more than a decade cotton farmers in the High

Plains of Texas have replaced one-row equipment with two-row and four-row equipment, and have practically replaced animal power with mechanical power. As a result, the amount of crop land that can be handled by a farm family has increased in this short space of time from approximately 100 to approximately 450 acres." These changes have brought about decreased labor requirements in crop production, displacement of farm operators, and greater dependence on seasonal labor. The most important immediate problem growing out of these trends is "that of finding a place in the economic system for the displaced operators and farm laborers."

238. Brodell, A. P. Machine and hand methods in crop production. 16pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics and Agricultural marketing service, Nov. 1940. 1.941 L6F22 no. 18.

From replies of nearly 27,000 crop correspondents are summarized the extent to which certain crop operations are performed by hand, by animal power, and by mechanical power, by States and geographic divisions. The vast changes in numbers of workstock, tractors, trucks, and automobiles in the last 30 years are emphasized.

239. Brodell, A. P. Mechanizing the corn harvest. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 23(9): 18-20. Sept. 1939. 1 Ec7Ag
The mechanization of corn harvesting in the Corn Belt and the attendant reduction in hand labor are discussed in this paper.

240. Cocalis, Virginia. The man with the machine. Survey Graphic 28(8): 475-477. Aug. 1939. 280.8 C37G

This article on the displacement of agricultural workers by machines is accompanied by two pages (pp. 476-477) of photographs from the Farm Security Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

241. Davis, Harry G. Some aspects of mechanization in American economy. Agr. Engin. 21(3): 93-94. Mar. 1940. 58.8 Ag83

"An abridgment of an address before the general engineering convocation, University of Nebraska, December 12, 1939."

Discusses the contributions of mechanization, particularly agricultural mechanization, to economic and social welfare.

The writer "maintains that there is no unemployment in the United States today which has been caused by farm mechanization" and that there is "a great deal of what might be called 'technological employment' that is directly due to farm mechanization."

242. Drucker, Peter F. The industrial revolution hits the farmer. Harper's Mag. 179(1074): 592-601. Nov. 1939.

The social and economic effects of mechanized "estate farming," with attention being given to conditions in England, Russia, Germany, France, and the United States.

243. Elwood, Robert B., and others. Changes in technology and labor requirements in crop production: Wheat and oats, by Robert B. Elwood, Lloyd E. Arnold, D. Clarence Schmutz, and Eugene G. McKibben. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Natl. Res. Proj. on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Indus. Techniques. Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agr. Rpt. A-10, 182pp., processed. Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 1939. 173.2 W895St no. A-10

"This study of the two principal small-grain crops, wheat and oats, is concerned with changes in the technology of production since 1909 and the effect which they, combined with changes in acreage and output, have had on the amount of farm labor used in wheat and oat production. The most important of these changes affecting the use of labor in the production of wheat and oats has been mechanization of the production operations."

The study covers the period 1909-1936.

Partial contents: Ch. II, Changes in equipment affecting the labor requirements of small-grain production; Ch. III, Changes in farm practices and labor used per acre in growing wheat; Ch. IV, Changes in farm practices and labor used per acre in growing oats; Ch. VI, Summary and conclusions (principal factors influencing labor requirements, trend of labor used in producing the small grains, outlook for employment in small-grain production).

Contains maps, charts, tables, and photographs; and an appendix, pp. 108-182, in which supplementary data and statistics are given.

244. Gill, Corrington. Unemployment and technological change. U. S. Work Projects Admin. Natl. Res. Proj. on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Indus. Techniques. Rpt. G-7, 21pp., processed. Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 1940. 173.2 W89Un

"Based on testimony by Corrington Gill and David Weintraub given before the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington, D. C., Apr. 26, 1940."

Effects of technological change on agriculture, pp. 11-12.

245. Goodsell, W. D. Cost and utilization of power and labor on Iowa farms. Iowa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 258, pp. 317-363. Ames, 1939.

One of the points studied in this report was the effects of mechanization on man-labor costs. Man-labor costs are given for horse, standard tractor, and general-purpose tractor farms. It was found that "on the whole there was no consistent relationship between man-labor costs and the types of power employed on these farms."

246. Hale, R. F. The harvest scene changes. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 22(7): 8. July 1938. 1 Ec7Ag

On the mechanization of the wheat harvest, and its consequent displacement of the workers who formerly harvested the crop.

247. Hamilton, C. Horace. The social effects of recent trends in mechanization of agriculture. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. 579, 14pp., processed. College Station, 1938.

Literature cited, pp. 13-14.

Also in Rural Sociol. 4(1): 3-19. Mar. 1939.

In this paper are discussed the rate and magnitude of mechanization, types and regions of mechanization, and the effects of mechanization on labor displacements and rural population movements. Mechanization and decreasing labor requirements in the production of many of the nation's crops, as shown in WPA National Research Project reports, are noted and discussed. Displacement of farm families and farm laborers increases the transient labor supply and aggravates the migrant labor problem, with its attendant problems of poor health, sanitation, and housing facilities for the migrant workers.

248. Hamilton, C. Horace. Steel mules. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 2(2): 1-7. Mar.-Apr. 1939. 1 Ec7La

This paper reviews recent trends in the mechanization of agriculture and discusses the social effects of mechanization. The most serious social effect is "the displacement of thousands of farm croppers, tenants, and farm laborers" from the land to which they were formerly attached. This displacement has brought about increased competition among tenants for rentable land, rising rental rates, and has aggravated the transient labor problem. "New social relations, institutions, and problems are arising out of" the transient labor situation, including the private labor-contractor system with its possibilities for labor exploitation.

249. Harding, T. Swann. Plowed under by the machines. Dynamic Amer. 11(6): 5-8, 23-24. Jan. 1941.

On the social and economic problems attendant upon the increasing mechanization of agriculture in the United States. The conditions among sharecroppers and farm laborers are discussed - their income, their displacement by the machines, and the migratory workers. Suggested ways of improving these conditions include the rehabilitation work of the Farm Security Administration, more experimentation with regard to migratory labor camps and homestead projects, additional research, and rural industries to supplement the farm.

250. Higgins, F. Hal. Mechanization makes strides toward solving beet farming problems. New developments during past year bring nearer solution of problem of abolishing the handicap of hand labor. Facts about Sugar 34(12): 23-27. Dec. 1939. 65.8 F11

251. Holley, William C., and Arnold, Lloyd E. Changes in technology and labor requirements in crop production: Cotton. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Natl. Res. Proj. on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Indus. Techniques. Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agr. Rpt. A-7, 132pp., processed. Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1938. 173.2 W89St No. A-7

"The purposes of the study are: (1) to trace the major technological developments affecting cotton production, (2) to describe the practices and methods used in the several cotton-producing areas and to determine the rate and extent of changes in these practices since 1909, (3) to estimate the amount of labor used in producing cotton in selected areas and in the United States at specified periods since 1909, and (4), in the light of the findings under these three points, to estimate the labor requirements of this crop in the immediate future."

The study covers the period 1909-1936. Basic data were obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, State experiment stations, and from a field survey in 1936 of 14 representative counties in the Cotton Belt. Labor requirements are stated in man-hours per acre and per bale; and are given for the various operations of planting, cultivating, and harvesting. The decrease in labor requirements from 1909 to 1936 parallels an increasing mechanization of cotton production.

The study is illustrated with maps, charts, photographs, and tables; and contains an appendix presenting supplementary data.

This report is summarized in Monthly Labor Review, Jan. 1939, pp. 61-63.

252. Hopkins, John A. Changing technology and employment in agriculture. 189pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, May 1941. 1 Ec7Ch

"This report appraises the effect of technological changes on employment in agriculture since 1909. In making this appraisal it sums up 12 monographs published by the Works Projects Administration National Research Project and others still in preliminary form."

Partial contents: Ch. II. Trends in farm population and employment; Ch. III. Some characteristics of agriculture that affect trends in employment (self-employment of farmer, length of work day, agriculture and the utilization of land, types of farms, farm tenure, dynamic forces and inertia in agriculture); Ch. V. Mechanization in agriculture (...displacement of horses, displacement of laborers, progress of mechanization); Ch. VI. Developments in methods of crop and livestock production affecting agricultural employment; Ch. VIII. Changes in labor requirements on principal crop and livestock enterprises; Ch. IX. Demand for agricultural products and the relation of export trade to employment in agriculture; Ch. X. Conclusion (recent trends in demand as affecting farm-employment prospects, prospects for farm employment affected by business activity, problem

areas in agriculture, barriers to increased farm employment, who has benefited from technological improvements? agricultural employment and the general economic balance); Appendices, pp. 181-189. Additional appendices designated A, B, C, and E, are contained in a separate volume (pp. 380-422, typewritten).

Contains tables, charts, graphs, and maps.

253. Hopson, H. H., jr., and Meek, William E. The mechanization of a Southern plantation. Agr. Engin. 21(6): 211-213, 217. June 1940. 58.8 Ag83

This paper presents "a picture of the transition from mules to power on one plantation located in the heart of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta near Clarksdale, Mississippi, in Coahoma County." The plantation consists of 4,000 acres, with 1,500 acres in cotton (1939). The effects on the labor force of the mechanization of this particular plantation are declared to be beneficial. The tenants remain on the land, in better houses, they make as much or more from their work than formerly, and due to the relative speed of power farming, they have time for additional employment as day laborers, on the plantation or on outside jobs.

254. Horne, Roman L. Will the cotton-picking machine displace hand labor? U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Labor Inform. Bul. 5(2): 12-13. Feb. 1938. 158.6 L11

Information in this article is based upon a survey performed by the National Research Project of the Works Progress Administration, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Comparative figures on the costs of picking by hand and picking by machine are given; and the fact that the land must be flat and fields large for successful machine picking is pointed out. It is concluded that "as long as there is a large supply of cotton pickers willing to pick cotton for 75 cents to \$1 per hundred pounds, hand labor is in no immediate danger of being displaced by cotton-picking machines."

Illustrated with photographs.

255. Jasny, Naum. Research methods on farm use of tractors. 273pp. New York, N. Y., Columbia university press, 1938. 58 J31

Ch. VII, Adjustments of the Cost of Power, contains a section, pp. 180-190, dealing with labor costs and amounts of labor saved by use of tractors.

256. Johnson, Sherman E., and Kifer, R. S. Mechanization and the use of labor on farms; tables and charts presented...at the hearings before the Civil liberties committee, May 10, 1940. 15pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, 1940. 1.941 R3M46

Topics discussed: The use of machinery and labor on farms; tractor use increases steadily; horses and mules on farms

decrease; rural electrification; labor used per acre to produce wheat and oats by areas at different periods 1909-36; labor used per acre to produce corn and cotton by areas at different periods 1909-36; efficiency in the use of labor on farms in relation to the size of the agricultural enterprise; efficiency of labor in terms of production; changes in labor used in particular areas (the small grain areas, the corn belt); changes in size and number of farms; mechanization increases size of farms; the influence of mechanization on farm employment.

Contains 17 maps, charts, and tables.

257. Johnston, E. A. The evolution of the mechanical cotton harvester. Agr. Engin. 19(9): 383-385, 388. Sept. 1938. 58.8 Ag83

A historical sketch of the development of the mechanical cotton picker is given, and difficulties which must be met in the design and use of the machines are pointed out. As to the effects of the mechanical harvester on the use of hand labor, it is declared that, while a single-row picker can do the work of 75 laborers, the full potentialities of the machines for labor displacement are not likely to be realized any time soon.

258. Johnston, P. E., and Wilcox, R. H. Recent trends in power and labor costs on Illinois farms. Ill. Univ. Col. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ill. Farm Econ. no. 47-48, pp. 241-243. Apr.-May 1939.

Among the "revolutionary changes in the use of labor, power, and machinery on corn belt farms" which have occurred in the last fifteen years has been a 30 per cent decline in hours of labor required per farm, and a 25 per cent decline in the hours of productive work per month of available labor.

259. Knowlton, Harry E., Elwood, Robert B., and McKibben, Eugene G. Changes in technology and labor requirements in crop production: Potatoes. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Natl. Res. Proj. on Re-employment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Indus. Techniques. Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agr. Rpt. A-4, 134pp., processed. Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 1938. 173.2 W89St no. A-4

"The purpose of this report is to outline the chief technological developments and recent changes in cultural practices in the production of potatoes and to estimate their effects on labor requirements and agricultural employment."

The study covers the period 1909-1936. Statistical data and factual material were obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, State experiment stations, and from a farm survey conducted in 1936 by the National Research Project. "Six counties in five of the leading late potato producing States" form the geographical basis of the report.

It was found that from 1909 to 1936 the labor required to produce the Nation's potato crop had declined by more than 45 million hours. The greatest single factor in this decline

was a shift from hand to machine methods and implements in production. The seasonal nature of the crop results in the use of many migrant and transient laborers.

Contains maps, tables, charts, photographs, and an appendix.

260. Kramer, Dale. Eviction by machinery. Nation 152(17): 497-499.
Apr. 26, 1941. 110 N

On the displacement of farmers and farm workers by improvements in farming technology. The article is centered around the U. S. Department of Agriculture's report on Technology on the Farm.

261. LaFarge, John. Machines and rural life need not be in conflict; the landless and homeless create acute problems. Amer. 62(23): 620-621. Mar. 16, 1940.

262. McHugh, F. D. Machines pick cotton, but - . Sci. Amer. 159(5): 242-245. Nov. 1938. 470 Sci25

The article is devoted primarily to a discussion of the mechanical cotton picker - types, companies manufacturing it, mechanical principles, and limitations - with some attention being given to its possible effects in displacing hand labor. The writer foresees slow adoption of the mechanical pickers, and maintains that they will not bring about a "social upheaval" or "economic revolution" in the South.

Illustrated with photographs.

263. McKibben, Eugene G., Hopkins, John A., and Griffin, R. Austin. Changes in farm power and equipment: Field implements. U. S. Work Proj. Admin. Natl. Res. Proj. on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Indus. Techniques. Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agr. Rpt. A-11, 111pp., processed. Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1939. 173.2 W89St no. A-11

"The purpose of this study is to examine, first, the variation in percentage of commercial farmers using the various types and sizes of principal field implements; second, the changes in types and sizes of these implements since 1909 according to the statements of farmers interviewed and according to the records and estimates of farm-equipment sales; and third, the labor requirements for the performance of common field operations by different types and sizes of machines." Labor requirements are stated in man-hours per acre.

Contains maps, charts, tables, and photographs.

264. McKibben, Eugene G., and Griffin, R. Austin. Changes in farm power and equipment: Tractors, trucks, and automobiles. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Natl. Res. Proj. on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Indus. Techniques. Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agr. Rpt. A-9, 114pp., processed. Philadelphia, Pa., 1938. 173.2 W89St no. A-9

"Sections I to III of this report deal with the development

and adoption of the farm tractor. Discussions of motor transportation follow in sections IV to VI, and the net effect of the three types of machines on farm and other employment, together with future prospects, is summarized in section VII." Section III, Principal Effects of the Farm Tractor, section V, Effects of Trucks and Automobiles on Farm Labor Requirements and On Transportation Utilized, and section VI, Shifts in Employment Caused by Farm Tractors, Trucks, and Automobiles, contain data of particular interest to the student of farm labor problems.

Contains tables, charts, graphs, photographs, maps, and five appendices.

265. McNeely, J. G., and Barton, Glen T. Land tenure in Arkansas.

II. Change in labor organization on cotton farms. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 397, 26pp. Fayetteville, June 1940.

"Smaller cotton acreages, improved machinery, and increased use of machinery have decreased labor requirements in cotton production, and substitute crops commonly require less labor than cotton. This study was made to determine the recent trends in cotton and other crop acreages, changes in the use of mechanized equipment, and the effect of these changes upon the employment of renters, share croppers, and wage laborers on cotton farms." It was found that increasing use of tractors resulted in decreasing acreages for renters and sharecroppers, thus forcing many of them down to the status of wage laborers.

The study covered the following counties in Arkansas: Chicot, Mississippi, and Pulaski, representing the Delta type tenancy area; Independence and Pope, representing the Hilly Upland area; and Clark, representing the Coastal plain.

Contains tables and diagrams.

266. Macy, Loring K., Arnold, Lloyd E., and McKibben, Eugene G. Changes

in technology and labor requirements in crop production: Corn. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Natl. Res. Proj. on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Indus. Techniques. Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agr. Rpt. A-5, 181pp., processed. Philadelphia, Pa., June 1938. 173.2 W89St no.A-5

"This study deals with the effects of recent changes in farming methods and practices on the amount of labor used in producing the country's corn crop. This crop occupies the greatest acreage and has the greatest value of any individual crop in the United States. The material presented here will (1) show the acreage of corn produced and its location, as well as the principal shifts in place of production since 1909, (2) trace some of the major developments in seed culture and in disease and pest control, (3) describe the present farming practices and the major changes in them since 1909, (4) trace the application of specialized equipment and show the effect upon labor in producing corn, (5) present estimates of the

amount of labor used in producing an acre of corn in selected areas of the United States and the changes since 1909, and (6) estimate the total amount of labor used in producing the corn crop and the changes in amount since 1909." The period of the study extends through 1936.

Section IX, Summary and Conclusions, presents a summary of labor requirements and employment in corn production. Of the factors operating to reduce labor requirements during the period of the study, mechanization was found to be the principal one. Estimates of labor used per acre, hours used per 100 bushels, and total labor used on corn are given. Prospects for employment in corn production are limited by the continued trend toward mechanization and adoption of labor-saving methods.

The study contains maps, charts, photographs, numerous statistical tables, and a 50-page appendix in which additional data on the study are given.

Reviewed in Monthly Labor Review, Sept. 1938, pp. 533-535.

267. Marx, Walter J. Social effects of farm mechanization. Free Amer. 5(3): 11-13. Mar. 1941.

According to the author, mechanization not only ruins the small farmer but it is of doubtful value even on a large scale. A section of this article tells of the number of farmers that have been pushed off the land due to the use of farm machinery. "The result of farm mechanization has been a steady displacement of the farmer from the land, beginning with a lowering of his status from independent farmer to tenant, from tenant to share-cropper and from share-cropper to migratory worker or to a resident of an urban slum or public relief."

268. Mervine, E. M., and McBirney, S. W. Developments in mechanical equipment and methods in sugar-beet production. U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 488, 38pp. [Washington, D. C., 1938; 1 Ag84C

The Introduction, pp. 1-3, contains a discussion of the high cost of man labor in sugar beet production, and of the necessity for reducing this cost by substituting machine labor for man labor. Statistics on man-hours required per acre and by operation are given. Charts on pp. 3-4 show the seasonal nature of demand for man-labor in sugar beet production.

269. Nelson, Lowry. International co-operation on labor problems in agriculture: the first meeting of the Permanent agricultural committee of the International labor organization. Rural Sociol. 3(2): 195-199. June 1938. 281.28 R88

A report on the make-up of the Committee, the agenda of the meeting, and the discussions and acts of the conference. With regard to the United States, discussion dealt mainly with the influence of increasing mechanization on agricultural labor.

270. Ogburn, William F. Machines and tomorrow's world. Pub. Affairs Com., Inc. Pub. Affairs Pam. 25, 31pp. [New York] 1938.
280.9 P964 no. 25

"This pamphlet is based on Technological Trends and National Policy, a report of the Subcommittee on Technology to the National Resources Committee."

Bibliography, p. 31.

Agriculture, technology on the farm, pp. 12-14; effect of the cotton picker, p. 30.

271. Porter, H. G., and Saville, R. J. What changes are tractors making in work stock and labor needs in the delta cotton area? La. Univ. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Agr. Ext. Serv. La. Rural Econ. 1(2): 13-16. Apr. 1939.

Data were obtained through interviews of 138 plantation operators who were using tractors in 1938, and covered the ten-year period 1929-1938. Among the important adjustments associated with tractor use which are reported in this study are fluctuations in the numbers of wage-hand, sharecropper, and tenant families involved in plantation operations. "There was a decrease of 1.6 families and 4.6 work stock accompanying each increase of one tractor... The periods of most rapid tractor expansion coincided closely with the years in which family reduction occurred." - pp. 15, 16.

272. Rosen, S. McKee, and Rosen, Laura. Technology and society; the influence of machines in the United States. 474pp. New York, The Macmillan co., 1941. 280.12 P72

Selected reading references at ends of chapters.

The influence of technological improvements on agriculture is treated in Ch. IV, Agriculture, and Ch. IX, The Farmer. Of special interest are the sections on Greater Efficiency of Farm Labor, Displacement of Workers, and Commercial Farming, pp. 201-206.

273. Ross, R. C. Some effects of mechanization on amounts and costs of farm labor. Ill. Univ. Col. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ill. Farm Econ. no. 65, pp. 417-419. Oct. 1940.

The effects of mechanization on amounts and costs of farm labor on farms of different types and sizes in the nine type-of-farming areas in Illinois are studied in this article. The amount of labor required was highest on livestock farms, and lowest on grain farms.

Contains statistical tables.

274. Sallee, George A., and others. Changes in technology and labor requirements in livestock production: Poultry, by George A. Sallee...Arthur A. Lewis...Robert B. Elwood...and William A. Newman. U. S. Work Proj. Admin. Natl. Res. Proj. on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Indus. Techniques. Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agr. Rpt. A-13, 57pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Apr. 1941. 173.2 W89St no. A-13

"United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with National Research Project, Work Projects Administration."

John A. Hopkins is economist in charge of these studies.

"In these studies...an attempt is made to summarize the technological developments and changes in production methods which affect the employment of labor on farms in the United States."

Section III, pp. 49-57, summarizes trends in labor requirements, and presents the outlook for employment in the production of chickens and eggs.

275. Schilleter, J. C., Elwood, Robert B., and Knowlton, Harry E. Changes in technology and labor requirements in crop production: Vegetables. U. S. Work Proj. Admin. Natl. Res. Proj. on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Indus. Techniques. Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agr. Rpt. A-12, 131pp., processed. Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1939. 173.2 W89St no. A-12

"The purpose of this report is to outline the effects of recent changes in farming techniques and changes in the level of production on the amount of labor used in producing the principal vegetable crops of the United States from 1918 to 1936."

Contents: Ch. I. Introduction (value of vegetable production, relation of soil type to trends in vegetable production, types of vegetable growing); Ch. II. Factors influencing labor requirements in vegetable-crop production; Ch. III. Changes in amount of labor used in producing sweet potatoes; Ch. IV. Changes in amount of labor used in producing tomatoes; Ch. V. Changes in amount of labor used in producing lettuce; Ch. VI. Changes in amount of labor used in producing muskmelons; Ch. VII. Changes in amount of labor used in producing onions; Ch. VIII. Changes in amount of labor used in producing cabbage; Ch. IX. Summary and conclusions (trends in acreage, size of enterprise, production, and yield, principal factors influencing labor requirements, changes in labor requirements, labor per unit of enterprise and per unit of production, outlook for employment in vegetable production); Appendix.

It was found that employment in vegetable crop production has been only slightly affected by mechanical innovations. Unlike other crops, vegetables resulted in an increase in labor requirements per unit of product, although there was some reduction in labor required on a per-acre basis.

The study contains maps, charts, tables, and photographs.

276. Schuler, Loring A. California a proving ground. Country Gent. 109(2): 17, 80. Feb. 1939. 6 C833
On the growing mechanization of agriculture in California, particularly in sugar beet production; and the possibility that this mechanization will serve as an effective weapon against unionization of farm labor. Illustrated with photographs.

277. Shaw, Eldon E., and Hopkins, John A. Trends in employment in agriculture, 1909-36. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Natl. Res. Proj. on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Indus. Techniques. Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agr. Rpt. A-8, 163pp., processed. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1938. 173.2 W89St no. A-8

Trends of employment in agriculture, 1909-1936, and seasonal variations in employment, are given for the United States, and for the corn area, the eastern dairy area, the western dairy area, the middle eastern area, the eastern cotton area, the Delta cotton area, the western cotton area, the small grain area, the range area, the northwestern area, and California. Annual estimates of employment are given for the years 1909 to 1936; and monthly estimates, from 1925 to 1936. Much of the data was obtained from the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A list of appendices at the end of the report includes the following: Method of estimating agricultural employment; data on number of farms (for the United States and type-of-farming areas); Crop reporting board data on farm employment; census data on gainfully occupied persons in agriculture; index of man-day requirements for crops and livestock in California, 1909-36; part-time employment; indexes of size of enterprise handled and of production, per worker, 1909-36; monthly agricultural employment, 1925-36 (for the United States and type-of-farming areas).

Contains maps, tables, and graphs.

278. Shedd, Claude K., Collins, Edgar V., and Davidson, J. Brownlee. Labor, power and machinery in corn production. Iowa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 365, pp. 189-222. Ames, 1937.

This study considers labor as one of the necessary factors, along with power, machinery, and management, in the production of corn. Effects of different kinds of machinery on labor requirements in man-hours per acre are shown.

Contains charts, tables, photographs, and a soil map of the area where the study was made (a 200-acre farm near Ames, Iowa).

279. Shedd, Claude K., and Collins, Edgar V. Mechanizing the corn harvest. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bul. 1816, 12pp. [Washington, D. C., Dec. 1938] 1 Ag84F no. 1816

Contains the following sections, which are of interest to agricultural labor: Labor of hand husking, p. 2; labor of harvesting with machine pickers, pp. 3-6; accidents, pp. 11-12.

Illustrated by photographs and tables.

280. Taylor, Paul Schuster. Good-by to the homestead farm; the machines advance in the Corn Belt. Harpers Mag. 182(1092): 589-597. May 1941.

The advance of machinery and the growth of farm consolidation, in the Corn Belt, the Wheat Belt, the Cotton Belt, fruit and

vegetable farming, and the cattle industry; and their social-economic consequence of displacement of farmers and tenants, who become a wandering army of competitors for farms to rent, settlers on poor land, migratory laborers, or charges on public relief. The author states, in conclusion:

"The real question is not: Are we for or against more farm machines? It is: How can we distribute the benefits that more machines in agriculture can confer? How can we use them to create, not poverty, fear, and disunity, but well-being, security; and unity among all our people on the land? So long as we leave that question unsolved we are neglecting a sure foundation of our defense."

281. Taylor, Paul Schuster. Power farming and labor displacement in the cotton belt, 1937. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 46(3-4): 595-607, 852-867. Mar.-Apr. 1938. 158.6 B87M

"Based on researches on the security of agricultural workers in the Cotton Belt (June and July 1937) as consultant, Social Security Board." - p. 595.

"Recent developments in the Cotton Belt indicate that methods of farming in that region are undergoing a process of transformation that is likely to result in profound changes in the industrial and social conditions of the people whose lives have heretofore depended almost wholly upon the production of cotton. It seems entirely likely that within the next few decades the old systems of cropper and tenant farming will entirely disappear, giving place to large industrialized farms operated by hired workers most of whom will not live on the land. Thus far, these changes are not due to the introduction of any one outstanding invention, such as the much talked of cotton picker, but to an acceleration of the process of farm mechanization in general, in which the increased use of the farm tractor, especially the all-purpose pneumatic-tired type, is the most important factor." - "This issue in brief," March number, p. III.

Part I deals with Northwest Texas, and Part II with Southwestern Oklahoma and the Mississippi Delta.

282. Tractors come to family-sized farm. Fert. Rev. 14(4): 6-7, 12. July-Aug. 1939. 57.8 F414

Describes the new, low-priced tractors which are built to replace from four to six horses and equipped to handle all farm jobs. The writer explains how and why the use of the small tractor may revolutionize harvest time. In his opinion, mechanization which at first threatened to swallow up the small farmer may now be the means by which he can survive, and the self-contained family enterprise may again become a profitable undertaking. The labor-displacement effect of mechanization is briefly discussed.

283. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Technology on the farm; a special report by an interbureau committee and the Bureau of agricultural economics of the U. S. Dept. of agriculture. 224pp. [Washington, D. C.] Aug. 1940. 1 Ag84Tec

Literature cited, pp. 223-224.

"In whatever planning we do individually or nationally, it is difficult to predict the future. It is impossible to forecast the nature of inventions, whims, fashions, and movements that will affect agriculture, but it is possible to forecast that there will be inventions, whims, fashions, and movements. Too many things can upset the most careful calculations but interpretations of trends are valuable and often valid. By careful plans and analyses we can avoid, in some measure, a repetition of upsets of the past. We shall be prepared better to cushion shocks and forearm ourselves. Industrialists and businessmen take periodic inventories of what they have and what they need to meet uncertainties of competition and demand.

"This we do in the present volume by analyzing the major agricultural developments. The book has two parts. One outlines the problem, surveys the most important contributions of technology, considers their importance and relation to farming and the national welfare, and suggests measures of improvement and remedy. The second part covers some of the same ground, but discusses in greater detail the changes and improvements in agricultural practices." - Foreword.

Ch. 12, Effects on Employment and People; Ch. 13, Effects on the National Economy; and Ch. 14, Technology and the Farm Problem, present data and discussion on the social and economic effects of mechanization in agriculture.

Ch. 12, pp. 61-71, treats the following topics: Reduction in man-power in agriculture; the outlook; tractors and families; a displacement of 350,000?; effects on farm tenure; effects on number and size of farm units and degree of commercialization; effects on levels of living; effects on rural institutions and culture. As a result of these developments, it is stated that "probably the basic problem will be that of providing employment and security to the displaced and underprivileged people who are most adversely affected."

Ch. 15, Some Suggested Lines of Action, outlines solutions to the problems presented. For agricultural labor, a three-fold program of improvement is proposed, embracing a farm placement service, a housing program, and a rural counterpart of wages-and-hours, unemployment, and old-age benefits.

Illustrated with photographs, maps, charts, and tables.

- 283a. U. S. Temporary national economic committee. Investigation of concentration of economic power. Hearings...76th Cong., 3d Sess., pursuant to Public Resolution No. 113 (75th Cong.)... Parts 1-31A. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939-1941. 280.12 Un3986

Part 30, Technology and Concentration of Economic Power, deals in part with technological advancement in agriculture and its effects. The following testimony on this subject is included:

Testimony of Carl C. Taylor and Ernest Holcomb relative to rural population movements, increase of the working-age group among the farm population, employment, unemployment, and earnings of agricultural workers, including employment and earnings by tenure groups, pp. 16922-16940.

Testimony of Sherman E. Johnson, R. S. Kifer, and Louis H. Bean relative to increasing mechanization of farms, the reduction in need for farm laborers due to mechanization, the effect of mechanization on labor efficiency, and effects of mechanization on investment in the farm business and on operating expenses, pp. 16940-16962, 16973-16999.

Testimony of Paul S. Taylor relative to the social and economic effects of mechanization in agriculture, pp. 17040-17078, 17080-17081.

Much of the basic data in these papers is presented by means of statistical charts, maps, and graphs. Dr. Paul S. Taylor's paper contains a series of maps of the United States, showing the origins of migrants to California, Oregon, and Washington. An appendix contains additional statistics relating to farm employment and income and a map of the United States showing the origins of families migrating to California during the period 1930-1939 (pp. 17440-17458).

284. Wallace, Henry A. Machines and the farmer. Christian Sci. Monitor. Weekly Mag., Sept. 14, 1940, pp. 1-2.

Effects of improvements in technology on labor displacement, and what can be done to improve the situation of farm laborers are briefly considered.

285. Weintraub, David, and Kaplan, Erving. Summary of findings to date, March 1938. 156pp., processed. Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. Works progress administration, National research project on reemployment opportunities and recent changes in industrial techniques, 1938. 173.2 W89Nas

Publications of the National Research Project may be obtained from the Publications Section, Division of Information, Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C.

Summary of findings with regard to technological changes and employment in agriculture, pp. 74-104.

286. Wiley, Clarence A. The Rust mechanical cotton picker and probable land-use adjustments. Jour. Land and Pub. Util. Econ. 15(2): 155-166. May 1939. 282.8 J82

The writer does not believe that the effects of the introduction of the mechanical cotton picker will be as dire as have been painted by various writers and even the inventors of the machine themselves. The major part of the article is devoted "to (1) a detailed comparative cost analysis primarily to see the prospects of an early and wide introduction of the machine; (2) to weigh the extent of the land-use adjustments on the basis of comparative costs; and (3) to point out that introduction of the machine possibly will be slow even in areas adapted to machine farming because of limitations imposed by (a) expense of readjustments in the size of the farm unit, (b) the difficulties presented by co-operative operation of the machine, and (c) the availability of low-paid hand pickers."

287. Williams, B. O. The impact of mechanization of agriculture on the farm population of the South. Rural Sociol. 4(3): 300-311. Sept. 1939. 281.28 R88

The impact of mechanization on the displacement of farm laborers is discussed in Proposition VI, pp. 308-309.

288. Yerkes, Arnold P. Mechanization of agriculture [abstract]. Assoc. South. Agr. Workers. Proc. (1938) 39: 133-134. 4 C82

The contention is made, and facts are cited to prove, that mechanization of agriculture has not resulted in unemployment of agricultural workers.

MIGRATORY LABOR

289. American society of planning officials. National conference on planning; proceedings of the conference held at Minneapolis, Minn., June 20-22, 1938. 210pp. Chicago, Ill. [1938] 98.59 C76

Migration and economic opportunity, pp. 160-167. Migratory farm workers are considered on pp. 162-164, 165, 167.

290. Anderson, Nels. Men on the move. 357pp. Chicago, University of Chicago press, 1940. 283 An2M
Bibliography, pp. 343-349.

"One of the purposes of this book is to call attention to some of the researches in the field and to point to some of the conclusions of persons who have given population migration some thought....

"This book is not the product of research...The materials are drawn from other publications, from the researches of the experts. Practically all these studies have appeared during the last ten years." - Foreword.

The book contains references to, and summaries of data from, numerous studies on population migrations, labor displacement, and conditions of life, work, and welfare among the migrants and transients. Numerous photographs and statistical tables are included.

Contents: Introduction; Ch. I. The hobo is no more; Ch. II. An old problem in a new form; Ch. III. The unattached migrant; Ch. IV. The migrant family; Ch. V. Labor relocation and natural resources; Ch. VI. Industrial change and labor relocation; Ch. VII. Agricultural change and labor relocation; Ch. VIII. Where should the migrants go? Ch. IX. Migrancy and the labor market; Ch. X. Work and welfare for the migrants.

291. Beecroft, Eric, and Janow, Seymour. Toward a national policy for migration. Social Forces 16(4): 475-492. May 1938. 280.8 J823

The depression greatly increased the number of destitute migrants, and finally led to attempts to solve the problem on a national basis. Senator Cutting's bill, introduced in Congress in January 1933, was the first such attempt, but it failed of enactment. The FEERA established a Transient Division, which functioned from 1933 to 1935. Other Federal agencies which aided in the attack on the transient problem were the CCC, the NYA, and the WPA. Late in 1935, the early attempts at Federal solution of the problem were abandoned, and the care of transients was returned to the various local authorities.

The hardships suffered by the transient and migrant population, under the various local policies of exclusion and of "keeping them on the move," are detailed by the authors. Numerous cases of local hostility are cited, from California's "bum blockade" to cities and towns which arrest and sentence migrants for vagrancy. The only State which, at the time of writing, had established "a considered state-wide program for the care of transients" was Michigan. The "Michigan Plan" is described.

Public health aspects of the migrant problem are discussed; and our treatment of migrants is compared to that of the homeless poor in England under the Poor Laws.

Facts are cited to show that, due to restricted economic

opportunities, large numbers of people have been permanently displaced from their former places of abode, and that migration to other places is their only hope. A national policy toward migratory populations is strongly advocated.

292. Blakeslee, Ruth O. Laws and administrative practices as barriers to mobility; remedies in relation to human welfare. Natl. Conf. Social Work. Proc. (1939) 66: 232-242. Libr. Cong.

Discussion in this paper is limited "to the special concerns of the public assistance agencies with respect to legal and administrative problems arising from law and custom in dealing with individuals who apply for public assistance in a community other than that of their origin."

293. Council of State governments. A survey of the present status of the problem of the transient and State settlement laws. 15pp., processed. New York, N. Y., Mar. 1938. U. S. Dept. Labor. Libr.

"Prepared for the Continuation Committee of the Interstate Conference on Transients and Settlement Laws, Hon. Harold C. Ostertag, Chairman."

Contents: The present status of the problem (previous transiency conferences, opinions expressed on the problem); possible steps for future action (Federal, State, interstate, local); provisions of State laws covering requisite time or period for legal settlement; provisions of State laws covering loss of settlement; membership of the Continuation committee of the Interstate conference on transients and settlement laws.

294. Coyle, David Cushman. Depression pioneers. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Social Prob. no. 1, 19pp. Washington, D. C., 1939.

Selected bibliography on migratory labor, inside of back cover.

"This pamphlet...is designed to present reliable nontechnical information on social problems of general interest. A more comprehensive discussion of the problems covered in this pamphlet will be found in the WPA Division of Social Research monograph No. XVIII, Migrant Families, by John N. Webb and Malcolm Brown." (See item no. 339)

295. Dawber, Mark A. Ministering to shifting populations. 48pp. New York, Friendship press, 1940. 280.12 L23U

One of a series of five pamphlets (sold in packet only) on population shifts in America today, the general title of which is Uprooted Americans; How Can the Churches Serve Shifting Populations?

Reading list, pp. 47-48.

Partial contents: The interdenominational migrant program (work of the Council of Women for Home Missions, semi-migrants, services for sharecroppers, the Delta cooperative farms); the church and city transients (traveling churches,

a minister follows migrants, among the sugar beet workers); the relation of the church to governmental services (responsibility of the church to aid in governmental homestead, labor camp, and medical service programs). The problem of caring for shifting populations is a common responsibility of government, church, and private agencies.

Illustrated with photographs.

296. Dawber, Mark A. Our shifting populations. 68pp. N. Y. Home missions council and council of women for home missions [1940] (Frontiers of American life: No. 2) 283 D32

Contents: Introduction; our shifting populations; migration and the American dream; migrants and the grapes of wrath; youth on the move; the sharecropper; the migrant negro; the immigrant; transients in the city; the children of transients; the refugee; the Mexican migrant; land for the landless; the river people; Uncle Sam's family. The opportunity and duty of the church with respect to these migrant groups is stressed.

297. Evans, Mercer G. The migration of farm labor. 8pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Farm security administration, 1939. 1.95 Ad8Ev [no. 1]

"Paper given...before the Committee on Problems in Interstate Migration at the National Conference of Social Work, Buffalo, N. Y., June 21, 1939."

The purpose of this paper was "to attempt to distinguish the character, the motivation, and the opportunity of the migratory farm labor groups." Certain characteristics which apply to all the streams of migration in the country are noted, then each of the major movements is discussed and its characteristics given. The number of migrants is estimated to be from 350,000 to 1,100,000. The disadvantages suffered by these migrants are low income, erratic employment, poverty, hunger, improper clothing, improper shelter, discrimination in relief, community hostility, loss of the right to vote, and exclusion from all laws relating to social insurance, wages and hours, and labor relations.

The Department of Agriculture has attacked the migratory farm-labor problem chiefly through the program of the Farm Security Administration. Seven hundred fifty thousand marginal farm families have been aided by the rehabilitation program. Seven thousand labor camps and shelters, with sanitary facilities and health programs, have been built in seven States of the West and South. Eight hundred fifty "labor homes" have been built, in an effort to stabilize the labor force required by a commercialized agriculture. Efforts of the Farm Security Administration have also been directed toward increasing farm ownership, both private and cooperative.

298. Evans, R. M. Remarks...before the Special committee of the House of representatives investigating the interstate migration of destitute citizens...Dec. 2, 1940. 13pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration, 1940, 1.42 Ad4Ev. [no. 21]

An outline of the work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as related to "the problem of migrancy as well as the more general problems of unemployment and poverty." It is shown that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration helps to solve the migrant problem, through increasing farm income, decreasing farm debt, conserving the soil, and improving farm living standards generally.

299. Folsom, Josiah C. The migrant farm laborer. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 24(5): 12-13. May 1940. 1 Ec7Ag

There are from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 migrant farm laborers in the country, and the numbers are increasing, partly because of displacement from farms by mechanization and improved production methods. Most of them are native-born, many once farm operators. Earnings are low, employment uncertain and irregular. Migration routes are outlined on a map of the United States.

300. Griffith, Walter Dan. The vocational rehabilitation of Okie and Arkie. Jour. Adult Ed. 13(1): 43-48. Jan. 1941. 275.8 J822

The importance of adult education in the rehabilitation of migrant workers is emphasized in this article. The story of a migrant family that learned to get its living from the water instead of the land, is told as an illustration of what can be accomplished.

301. Hendricks, Hazel A. Behold the American pariah. Social Work Today 6(6): 11-14; 6(7): 15-18. Mar., Apr. 1939. Libr. Cong.

A general treatment of the problem of the migratory workers in the United States. Conditions which have produced the migrants, their working and living conditions, their educational and health problems, their exclusion from participation in community life and benefits, their lack of protection under social and labor laws, are considered. The writer believes that a new national program for dealing with the migrant problem is needed.

302. Hendricks, Hazel A. Farmers without farms. Atlantic Monthly 166(4): 461-468. Oct. 1940. 110 At

A discussion of the problem of dispossessed and migrant farm workers. The number of migratory workers is increasing at the rate of 40,000 a year; because of drought, depression, impoverishment of the land, mechanization, and the consolidation of small farms into large ones. Mechanization is the chief and progressive cause. The generally unprivileged social and economic position of the "farmers without farms" is portrayed.

The following remedial measures are advocated: development of new lands for settlement (by irrigation, drainage, etc.); camps for migratory workers; medical and health services; tenure security; stability of residence; extension of the benefits of the Social Security Act to agriculture; and supplemental employment outside of agriculture.

303. Home missions council, and Council of women for home missions. Handbook, material on migrants. 50pp., processed. New York [1940?], Pam. Coll. Reading list, p. 49.

A collection of materials on migrants, gleaned largely from, or based upon, the work of the Council of Women for Home Missions in the service of the migrants. Contains suggestions for religious services, poems, stories of the migrants and migrant children, excerpts from reports of Council workers, and an outline of the Council's work for the migrants. A "migrant map" of the United States, and a list of Council projects, are included.

304. "I wonder where we can go now." A million-odd migrant farm workers and their families ask, and nobody has the answer. Underemployed, underfed, they are a national problem - most crucial in California. Fortune 19(4): 91-94, 112, 116, 119-120. Apr. 1939.

Topics discussed include living conditions, classes of migrants, causes of migration, volume of migration, low annual income, California encouragement of immigration, efforts of the migrants to organize and opposition by farmers, the Associated Farmers, vigilantism, economic situations of farmers, the problems of action - relief, returning migrants home, Farm Security Administration measures, and efforts of other government agencies. Illustrated with colored pictures, and photographs. Maps of the United States and of California, p. 114, depict the courses of principal migrations. The main article is supplemented by one entitled "Along the road - extracts from a reporter's notebook."

305. International labour office. The Seventh national conference on labour legislation in the United States. Internatl. Labour. Off. Internatl. Labour Rev. 13(3): 313-316. Mar. 1941. 283.8 In8

Summarizes the principal recommendations of the Seventh National Conference on Labour Legislation held in the United States in Washington, Dec. 9 to 11, 1940. Migratory labor recommendations are included.

306. Jones, Victor. Transients and migrants. Calif. Univ. Bur. Pub. Admin. 1939 Leg. Prob. no. 4, 67pp., processed. Berkeley, Feb. 1939. 280 C1222.

Contents: Ch. I. Introduction - (types of migrants, migrants and industrialized agriculture); Ch. II. Economic and social

problems (relief and public assistance, recruitment and placement, unemployment, accident compensation, wages and hours, collective bargaining, housing, health, education, delinquency, community assimilation); Ch. III. Conclusion - long-range planning; Ch. IV. Selected reading list.

307. LaFarge, John. Helping migrants by abolishing them. Amer. 63(18): 482. Aug. 10, 1940.

The writer thinks that a solution for the migrant problem can be found if we give it intelligent thought. Birth control as a solution is particularly condemned.

308. Landis, Benson Y. The genesis of the exodus. 31pp. New York, Friendship press, 1940. 280.12 L23U

Reading list, pp. 30-31.

One of a series of five pamphlets (sold in packet only) on population shifts in America today; the general title of which is Uprooted Americans; How Can the Churches Serve Shifting Populations?

Causes of migration are discussed, including the weather, the depression, the machine, attraction of favored regions, and attraction of the land for urban inhabitants. The dilemma of farm youth is outlined. Possibilities of planning and guiding migration are briefly discussed. The author believes that the churches should take a more active interest in the migrants.

309. Lange, Dorothea, and Taylor, Paul Schuster. An American exodus, a record of human erosion. 158pp. New York, Reynal & Hitchcock [1939] 283 L26

The information in the book is presented by means of documentary photographs, and textual description and explanation. Contents are arranged to show the sources of the migrants and their destination: The old South, the mechanized Southern plantation, midcontinent, the Plains, the "dust bowl," and "last west." The conditions compelling the people to migrate are portrayed, the people in migration are depicted, modes of transportation, camps, farm work in California, attempts at unionization, the hardships and misfortunes which face the migrants, are all portrayed.

As to "directions" for improving the situation of the migrants, the authors believe that industrial expansion offers the only hope "of permanently raising agricultural income to high levels and of employing at good standards the population produced but unneeded on the farms." Other things advocated are improved housing and living conditions, community acceptance of, and interest in, the migrants, and large-scale farming under co-operative arrangements.

310. Lively, C. E., and Taeuber, Conrad. Rural migration in the United States. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Div. Res. Res. Monog. XIX; 192pp. Washington, D. C., 1939. 173.2 W89Re no. 19

Selected bibliography, pp. 177-183.

This study is a "comprehensive analysis" of rural migration in the United States. It was undertaken "for the purpose of providing a better understanding of the extent and nature of rural population movements and of the relation of these movements to such significant social and economic factors as quality of land, economic status, population growth, depression, drought, unemployment, and the need for public work programs and relief." The study makes use of data from the U. S. Census, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and from field surveys made in the States of Arizona; Iowa; Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina; North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota.

Partial contents: Ch. I. Rural population movements before 1930; Ch. II. Movements of the farm population since 1930; Ch. III. Migration and rural reproduction; Ch. IV. Migration and selected socio-economic factors; Ch. V. Rural migration in selected areas; Ch. VI. Characteristics of migrants in selected areas; Ch. VII. The social significance of migration.

Socio-economic factors relating to rural migration which are discussed in the study include mechanization of agriculture, quality of land, proportion of workers in agriculture, agricultural income, plane of living, and relief rates. The authors conclude that "migration offers no general panacea for the problems of rural areas... Rather, a combination of directed migration, reduced birth rates, and improvement of social and economic conditions in general within overpopulated areas" offer the soundest approach to the problem of rural poverty.

Illustrated with maps, charts, and photographs; and contains numerous tables.

311. [Lowry, Edith E., ed.] Have you thanked the migrants? Missionary Rev. 62(12): 568-569. Dec. 1939. Libr. Cong.

What the Council of Women for Home Missions is doing for distressed migrants.

312. Miller, Ethel Prince. The church serving the migrants. 31pp. New York, Friendship press, 1940. 280.12 L23U
Reading list, pp. 30-31.

One of a series of five pamphlets (sold in packet only) on population shifts in America today, the general title of which is Uprooted Americans; How Can the Church Serve Shifting Populations?

The pamphlet depicts the tides of migratory agricultural workers, as they hurry desperately from place to place and from crop to crop. The subject of the pamphlet is presented under

three topics: The nature and spread of migration, the character and personality of the migrants, and the challenge of solution.

Illustrated with drawings; and contains two maps of the United States, showing migratory routes and sources.

313. Money, Frank. The migrant farmer. Free Amer. 2(12): 9-11. Dec. 1938.

The "migrant farmer" here discussed is the farmer who leaves the farm to go to the city. The extent and causes of this migration are noted. The principal causes are low wages, a short work year, low annual earnings, limited opportunities for employment, the necessity to work without pay (unpaid family labor), on the farm; and the numerous attractions of life and work in the city. For the "destructive maladjustment of wealth and population" represented by rural-urban migration, the writer advocates the following remedies: diversified, self-sufficient farming, and establishment of local industries to supplement farming.

314. National child labor committee. Bibliography on migratory agricultural labor, January 1941. 6pp., processed. New York, N. Y. [1941], U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

315. National conference of social work. Proceedings...selected papers, sixty-seventh annual conference, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 26-June 1, 1940. 736pp. New York, N. Y., Columbia University press, 1940. 280.9 N213 v. 67

Migrants, pp. 109-149. This section contains the following papers: Highlights of the migrant problem today, by Nels Anderson, pp. 109-117; Possibilities of future migration, by T. J. Woofter, Jr., pp. 118-129; Migration problems and the Federal government, by Bertha McCall, pp. 130-139; State and local organization for coping with interstate migration, by Philip E. Ryan, pp. 140-149.

Another section contains a paper by Carey McWilliams on Rural Dependency in California (pp. 319-331), which gives a picture of California's industrialized agriculture, its use and abuse of agricultural employees, and the resulting dependency of the ill-paid and seasonally unemployed workers.

316. National conference on labor legislation, 7th, Washington, D. C., 1940. Reports of committees and resolutions. U. S. Dept. Labor. Div. Labor Standards. Bul. 45-A, 26pp. Washington, D. C., 1941. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

The conference met Dec. 9, 10, and 11, 1940.

Report of the Committee on Migratory Labor, pp. 14-16. The committee recommended the expansion of the services of State and Federal employment services, regulation of labor contractors, extension of coverage of labor laws, State conferences on migratory labor problems, coordination of Federal agencies dealing with migrants, improved housing, and rehabilitation as a means of preventing migration.

317. Neuberger, Richard L. Refugees from the dust bowl. At the mercy of disease, hunger and privation, 200,000 good Americans are living in misery. Current Hist. 50(2): 32-35. Apr. 1939. 110 C93

Describes the plight of the migrants from the dust bowl area, approximately 200,000 of whom have settled in California, the problems which they bring to the states in which they settle, and discusses what the Federal Government is doing to aid them. Illustrated with photographs.

318. Owens, James S. The migrant still hopes. Catholic Charities Rev. 25(3): 74-77. Mar. 1941. Pub. Libr.

Discussion of the problem of the migrants, based mainly on the findings of the Tolan Congressional committee investigating interstate migrations.

319. Patch, Buel W. Problem of the migrant unemployed. Editorial Res. Rpts. 2(2): 23-36. [Washington, D. C., 1939] 280 E442 1939, v. 2, no. 2

Contents: Development of problem in the depression; extent and causes of migrant problem; conditions among migrants in California; relief efforts and remedial proposals.

320. Quinlan, Patrick T. Rural migrants on the march. Catholic Rural Life Bul. 2(2): 12-13, 25-28. May 20, 1939.

The estimated 2,000,000 men, women, and children "who follow crop development in search of temporary employment," are the subject of this paper. Their working and living conditions, low wages and income, lack of citizenship and community life, exclusion from health services and relief, and the exclusion of their children from local educational advantages are discussed. The writer concludes: "The great problem of the migrant is as yet far from its final solution. It can never be completely solved until there exists perfect cooperation between the Church, the employers, the Federal, State and county government and all other social agencies."

321. Ryan, Philip E. Migration and social welfare; an approach to the problem of the non-settled person in the community. 114pp. New York, N. Y., Russell Sage foundation, 1940. 283 R95
Bibliography, pp. 99-110.

Migration in the depression decade of 1930-1939, and today's migration are discussed. What happens to the migrant in the community which receives him, is outlined. Restrictions on assistance and relief are considered. In the development of a national policy toward migrants and internal migration, the author advocates coordinated governmental effort, coordinated volunteer effort, and joint planning.

322. Ryan, Philip E. Relief for transients. Survey Midmonthly 76(9): 251-253. Sept. 1940. 280.8 C37

Comment on the Tolan Committee hearings on interstate migration, and five proposals for "meeting the problem of relief for transients."

323. Schroeder, Martin. Ministering to the dispossessed in rural communities. Christian Rural Fellowship Bul. no. 52, pp. 1-6. May 1940.

"Parts of a lecture given before the Annual convention of the National Lutheran Educational Conference, January 9, 1940, at Hotel Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa."

The writer deplors the indifferent, or antagonistic, attitude taken by some Protestant churches on the plight of the homeless farmer and the migratory farm laborer. He blames the Christian schools and theological seminaries, which train their students for ministry in the city rather than the country. He holds that the church must take an active and energetic interest in the fate of the "everlasting poor," else it will merely drift with the tide which leads to social revolution.

324. Smith, T. Lynn. Characteristics of migrants. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 21(4): 335-350. Mar. 1941. 280.8 So82

Subtopics: Definition of migration; types of migration; race; residence; age; sex; order of birth; physical fitness; and intelligence.

325. Taylor, Paul Schuster. Adrift on the land. Pub. Affairs Com., Inc. Pub. Affairs Pam. 42, 32pp. [New York, Apr. 1940] 280.9 P964 no. 42

For further reading, p. 42.

This pamphlet, which deals with the problem of the migratory laborer and the landless farmer who has had no choice but to leave his home in search of work, is in three main parts. The first part is entitled Millions on the Move and tells of wheat belt, western cotton, berry crop and sugar beet migration and migration on the Pacific Coast.

The second part is entitled Conflict in the Fields and deals particularly with agricultural labor strife and the difficulties of the life of the migrant in California and Arizona.

The last part reviews the Situation in Other States, particularly in Hardin County, Ohio, the Yakima Valley of Washington, Texas, Oklahoma and the deep South.

The pamphlet is illustrated by maps and reproductions of photographs.

326. Temple, Charlotte. Migrants - the problem. Trained Nurse and Hospital Rev. 105(1): 28-32, illus. July 1940. Libr. Cong.

"The facts here presented are part of the survey made by the Council of Women for Home Missions, 297 Fourth Ave., New York City." - Editorial Note.

A brief, general treatment of the migrants and their situation, with particular reference to their health and need for medical care; and an account of the remedial work of the Council of Women for Home Missions.

327. U. S. Congress, House. Select committee to investigate the interstate migration of destitute citizens. Interstate migration. Hearings...76th Congress, 3d sess. pursuant to H. Res. 63 and H. Res. 491. Resolutions to inquire into the interstate migration of destitute citizens, to study, survey, and investigate the social and economic needs and the movement of indigent persons across state lines. [17] pts. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1940-1941. 283 Un3752

John H. Tolan, chairman.

Beginning with Part 11, the title of the hearings is changed to "National defense migration; hearings before the House Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, pursuant to H. Res. 113, to inquire further into the interstate migration of citizens, emphasizing the present and potential consequences of the migration caused by the national defense program."

The references below are to migratory agricultural laborers and closely related subjects. Testimony in parts 1-7 deals with areas of the country near the respective hearing cities; that in parts 8 to 11 deals less specifically with agriculture and more often represents national viewpoints. In addition to the references given, parts 1-8 each contain testimony by migratory agricultural laborers concerning their personal experiences.

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	589-601	Weems, William H.	Health problems of migratory workers in Florida
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	757-778	Valien, Preston	Causes and direction of negro migrations from the South since 1916
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5 Oklahoma City, Okla.	1760-1784	Henson, Edwin R.	Migration problems in the Southern Great Plains; remedies
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	1883-1922	Keating, Mrs. Val M.	Migratory farm labor in Texas
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	1948-1959	Hamilton, C. Horace	Social effects of recent trends in mechanization of agriculture
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6 San Francisco, Calif.	2218-2232	Hernandez, Philip H.	An agricultural labor contractor's operations
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7 Los Angeles, Calif.	2834-2862	Huxley, H. D.	California employment services and their operations
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17 Washing- ton, D.C.	6724-6793	Altmeyer, Arthur J.	Work of Farm Placement Service, pp. 6732-6733, 6768 and 6786; With a statement by O. D. Hollenbeck on the area organization of the Farm Placement Service, p. 6786
	6833-6876	Baldwin, C. B.	Refers to Farm Security Administration farm family camps, labor shortages, and agricultural employment and unemployment. Testimony contains a statement on Some Aspects of Agricultural Employment in North Carolina, by C.W.E. Pittman, pp. 6864-6868

328. U. S. Congress. House. Select committee to investigate the interstate migration of destitute citizens. Interstate migration. Report...77th Cong., 1st Sess...pursuant to H. Res. 63, 491, 629 (76th Cong.) and H. Res. 16 (77th Cong.). 77th Cong. 1st sess. House Rpt. 369 (Union Calendar no. 114), 741pp. Washington, D. C., 1941. 283 Un3752In

Bibliography, pp. 713-728.

Report and recommendations of the Committee, based on its extensive hearings, held in New York City; Montgomery, Alabama; Chicago, Illinois; Lincoln, Nebraska; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; San Francisco and Los Angeles, California; and Washington, D. C. These hearings extended over the period from July 1940 to March 1941. The report of the Committee is followed by a technical supplement, Parts II and IV of which deal largely, or wholly, with migration of agricultural workers. "Part II summarizes under topical headings the salient points made by witnesses regarding one or another subject related to migration. It is subdivided into the subjects of potential and actual migration and the proposals of witnesses, presented under each heading,

for action especially by the Federal Government to alleviate the problems described." - p. 24. "Part IV deals with recent changes in agriculture as they relate to actual and potential agricultural migration." - p. 4.

Contains maps, charts, tables and graphs. A map of the United States, inside the back cover, shows seasonal interstate movement of migratory farm workers, by principal States of origin, and by crops and principal areas of demand.

329. U. S. Congress. House. Select committee to investigate the interstate migration of destitute citizens. Preliminary report... 76th Cong., 3rd sess., pursuant to H. Res. 63, 491, and 629, resolutions to inquire into the interstate migration of destitute citizens, to study, survey, and investigate the social and economic needs, and the movement of indigent persons across state lines. 76th Cong. 3d sess. House Rpt. 3113 (Union Calendar 1145), 37pp. Washington, D. C., 1941. 148-3113

Hearings were held in New York City, Montgomery, Ala., Chicago, Ill., Lincoln, Nebr., Oklahoma City, Okla., San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif., and Washington, D. C. A total of 352 witnesses were heard, names and addresses of whom are given.

The report is a summary of the Committee's findings and the testimony of witnesses. Quotations from testimony are used liberally. Topics treated are the following: Problems of migration; recent effect of defense program on migration; agencies concerned with migration during the last decade (both public and private agencies); scope of the problem - national aspects; size of the migrant population; types of migrants; disabilities suffered by migrants; causes of migration; summary of recommendations by witnesses. These recommendations relate to the following subjects: Labor contracting and transportation; private employment services - advertising; migrant camps; measures concerned with improving social conditions; social security legislation; Fair Labor Standards Act; National Labor Relations Act; Farm Security Administration - rehabilitation - cooperation; other proposals for cooperative activity; soil conservation; reclamation and migration; Agricultural Adjustment Administration; uniform settlement laws and Federal aid to general relief.

Summarized in Monthly Labor Review 52(2): 338-342. Feb. 1941.

330. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. Migratory labor. 4pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Aug. 1940. 1.94 Ad45Mi

"This statement was prepared by the Division of Information, AAA, to be filed with the Special Committee of the House investigating the migratory labor problems."

Basic factors in the migrant problem are listed as the seasonal nature of agriculture, large-sized farms, reduced labor needs (principally through mechanization), decline in foreign

markets, increased rural farm population, drought, erosion, and economic depression. The work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in seeking to alleviate the migrant problem is outlined.

331. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bur. of agricultural economics. Migrant workers in agriculture. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Editorial Ref. Ser. no. 5, 22pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1.941 E3Ed4 No. 5

Topics discussed are the following: Present conditions (numbers of farm population, unemployment, seasonal employment); types of seasonal workers; causes of migration; migratory routes (eastern United States, Great Plains, sugar beet areas, the Pacific Coast); numbers of migrants. A series of tables present data on rural-farm unemployment, family earnings of migratory and seasonal farm workers, farm wage rates, seasonality of employment in intensive crop areas, farm employment by regions, supply of and demand for farm labor (1918-1940), and cumulative distribution of farms and laborers by estimated number of hired laborers per farm. A chart and five maps show the movement to and from farms, 1920-1938; farm population, Jan. 1, 1935; unemployed and emergency workers on farms; partially unemployed males on farms; routes of migration of farm workers in the United States; and numbers of people on farms Jan. 1, 1935 who were not on farms five years previously.

332. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Migrant camp recordings. 11pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1939] 1.95 M58

Recordings of native songs of the migrants in Farm Security Administration camps in California and parts of Arizona.

333. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration.] Migrant farm labor - the problem and some efforts to meet it. 14pp. [Washington, D. C., 1940] 1.5 M58

Topics discussed include the number of migrants, areas where the problem is most acute, where the migrants come from, causes of migration, how the migrants live, Farm Security Administration camps for migrant families, medical care for migrants, portable camps, labor homes, homestead projects, and efforts to halt unnecessary migration.

334. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration.] Migrant farm labor: The problem and ways of meeting it. 10pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1939] 1.95 M581

Information in this paper is presented under the following topics: Migrant farm labor (general); where migrants come from; how the migrants live; FSA camps for migrant families; medical care for migrants; portable camps; labor homes; homestead projects; effort to halt unnecessary migration (the F.S.A. tenant-purchase and rural rehabilitation programs).

335. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Region nine. Migrant farm labor: The problem and ways of meeting it. 15pp., processed. San Francisco, Calif. [1939?] 1.9509 M58

Extent and causes of the migratory labor problem in the United States, and living and working conditions of the migrant laborers are outlined. Ways of meeting the migrant problem, presented in this paper, are the labor camp, labor homes, part-time farming, and co-operative farming, programs of the Farm Security Administration.

Page 15 contains a table showing the names and location of labor camps, and numbers of labor homes, in California and Arizona.

336. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Migration of workers. Preliminary report of the Secretary of labor pursuant to S. Res. 298 (74th Congress) a resolution to make certain investigations concerning the social and economic needs of laborers migrating across state lines. 2v., processed. Washington, D. C., 1938. 158.61 M58

Volume I is in two parts, dealing respectively with the "Nature of the problem," and "Social problems of migrants and their families." Volume II consists of appendices.

Partial contents of volume I: Relocation of drought refugees, pp. 57-70; relocation of displaced farm tenants, pp. 71-77; seasonal migration in agriculture, pp. 84-100; employment and insecurity of migrants, pp. 111-124; annual earnings of migrant workers, pp. 125-133; social conditions of migrants in areas studied (housing, medical service and health protection, education of children, community attitudes), pp. 134-161; development of relief programs for migrants, pp. 162-173; present relief situation in the areas studied as related to migrants, pp. 174-204.

Volume II. Appendices. "Prepared jointly by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U. S. Children's Bureau." Contents: Estimates of the extent of migration, pp. 205-213; legal settlement requirements, pp. 214-221 (State and county requirements, presented in tabular form); proposed Uniform Transfer of Dependents Act, pp. 222-225; school attendance of the migratory child, pp. 226-230 (analysis of State school laws); migration and conditions among sugar-beet laborers' families, 1935, pp. 231-243; the migrant agricultural laborer and his family, pp. 244-249 (summary of early studies made by the Children's Bureau); selected reference list, pp. 250-296.

337. U. S. Interdepartmental committee to coordinate health and welfare activities. Migratory labor; a report to the President. 21pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] July 1940. 173 In89M

Section headings: Migratory workers - a general view; agricultural migration; industrial migration; particular problems and suggested policies. Particular problems, and the recom-

mendations made by the Committee, are briefly summarized on pp. 20-21.

This report also appears in Social Security Bul. 3(9): 3-15. Sept. 1940; and is summarized in Monthly Labor Rev. 51(6): 1363-1366. Dec. 1940.

338. Waters, Lawrence Leslie. Transient Mexican agricultural labor. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 22(1): 49-66. June 1941. 280.8 So82

"This article is intended to be a history and survey of the position of transient Mexican agricultural labor in our order." The work of these transient laborers, in fruits and vegetables, lettuce, cotton, and sugar beets in California, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana; and their wages, working and living conditions, are discussed. State and local governments have used repatriation as one means of solving the problems imposed on them by the transient Mexicans. The Federal government can help, chiefly by expanding the work of the Farm Placement Service. Any basic policy toward the migrants should attempt to do two things: (1) solve the current problems of the migrants as successfully as possible; (2) reduce the number of migrants, so as to improve the lot of those who must remain in that category.

339. Webb, John N., and Brown, Malcolm. Migrant families. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Div. Social Res. Res. Monog. XVIII, 192pp. Washington, D. C., 1938. 173.2 W89Re no. 18

"The background of this study is the transient relief program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The principal purpose of this report is to make available information... about the migrant families which registered at transient bureaus. In addition the report attempts to relate the distress migration of families to the larger fields of labor and population mobility...

"In the main the information presented in this report is based upon a representative sample of 5,489 migrant families selected from the total number receiving care in transient bureaus during September 1935. All the families considered in this report were interstate migrants. The sample was drawn from 85 cities located in 39 States and the District of Columbia... The cities were chosen to provide the wide geographical distribution necessary to the inclusion of all types of migrant families, as well as to take account of differences resulting from variations in size of city and from variations among the States in transient relief programs." - Introduction.

The study presents data on reasons for migration, origins and movement, the background of migration, relation of migration and the migrant families to the transient program, personal characteristics of migrant families, and occupational resources. One of the occupational groups for which data and

statistics are given is agricultural workers, including unskilled laborers, croppers, tenants, owners, farm foremen, managers, and overseers (table 18, pp. 158-160).

A series of maps, pp. 29-34, present a picture of population movement into and out of specified States and groups of States. General migratory movements in the United States are shown on two maps, p. 41. A table giving legal residence requirements for general relief in the various States, pp. 87-89, gives a partial picture of the disabilities suffered by out-of-State immigrants.

The report contains numerous other maps, charts, and tables.

340. Webb, John N. Migrants and relief. Pub. Welfare News 8(1): 2-5. Jan. 1940. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

Bibliography, pp. 2-4.

The writer declares that caring for migrants and transients is a national problem, and that "federal leadership in achieving a solution" is necessary.

341. Webb, John N., and Cassmore, Orin C. The migratory worker - a social and economic problem. Natl. Conf. Catholic Charities. Proc. 1939(25): 210-221. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

A general discussion of migrant workers in the United States, particularly agricultural laborers, and their social-economic circumstances.

Discussion, by Patrick Quinlan, pp. 221-227, on the migratory tobacco workers of the shade-grown tobacco areas of Connecticut.

Discussion, by Carmen Tranchese, pp. 227-240, on the situation (mainly with respect to the Catholic religion) among Mexican immigrants in Texas.

342. Weybright, Victor. Rolling stones gather no sympathy. Survey Graphic 28(1): 29-30. Jan. 1939. 280.8 C37G

Discusses the problem of migrant and transient laborers in search of work, the general attitude of inhospitality and hostility which they encounter in the communities which they attempt to enter, and some suggestions for solving the problem. Emphasis is placed on the national scope of the problem, and the necessity for doing away with "regional legislation and prejudice" and local defensive barriers.

343. Woofter, Thomas Jackson, jr. Migration in the near future. 10pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Farm security administration, 1940.] 1.95 Ad8Wo [no. 3]

Conditions among migrant agricultural workers are discussed, and the prediction is made that "the Grapes of Wrath movement will probably slacken," because of the spread of more accurate knowledge about conditions in California and because of population adjustment in the States where the migrants have originated.

344. Woofter, Thomas Jackson, jr. Travel also broadens social issues. Nation's Business 29(4): 20-22, 114-117. Apr. 1941. 286.8 N212
Population migration in the United States, particularly the distress migrations of the 1930's. Migratory agricultural laborers are given some attention.

Eastern States

345. Interstate conference on migratory labor (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia) Proceedings...Baltimore, Md., Feb. 12-13, 1940. 106pp., processed. [n.p.] 1940. 283.9 In86
Reference materials, pp. 104-106.
Partial contents: Opening remarks, by George Mitchell, pp. 1-3; Child labor and education, by Mrs. Harriman N. Simmons, pp. 3-5; Health, sanitation, and living conditions, by Charles F. Blankenship, pp. 6-8; Relief, by J. Milton Patterson, pp. 8-9; Recruiting practices, by William H. Stead, pp. 10-13; General discussion [and discussion of individual papers], pp. 14-96; Recommendations, pp. 97-98.
A list of persons attending the conference is given on pp. 99-103.
346. Liss, Samuel. Farm migrants in New Jersey. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 4(6): 29-37. June 1941. 1 Ec7La
"This review of the migratory labor situation in two agricultural areas of New Jersey indicates the economic importance of such workers, factors governing their employment, the role of labor contractors, and proposals for the regulation and improvement of the situation. The article is part of a larger report based on a field study conducted by the labor division of Farm Security Administration." - Editor's Note.
347. Pittman, C. W. E. Migratory agricultural workers of the Atlantic seaboard. U. S. Fed. Security Agency. Bur. Employment Security. Employment Security Rev. 7(6): 3-6. June 1940. 158.3 Em72
Discusses who the migrants are, where they come from, the source of the movement, the travel pattern, and the role of the Employment Service.
348. Sutherland, Arthur T. The migratory labor problem in Delaware. U. S. Dept. Labor. Women's Bur. Bul. 185, 24pp. Washington, D. C., 1941...158.92 B87
This study deals with the work and living problems of 300 families of negro migrants, with approximately 560 men, women, and children, who were found in eight Delaware cannery camps in September, 1940. A special section on "school children in Delaware labor camps" gives the age, sex, and school attendance of these children. Contains statistical tables.

349. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Migration on the Atlantic seaboard. 4pp. [Washington, D. C., 1941, 1.5 M582]

A brief review of the migrant problem on the Atlantic seaboard and the labor-camp program of the Farm Security Administration.

350. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Preliminary report on interstate migration of agricultural labor in the Atlantic seaboard area. 5pp., processed. Washington, D. C. [Nov. 1940] 1.95 L11P

The movement of potato harvesters is the most important instance of interstate migration of agricultural workers on the Atlantic seaboard. Who these potato migrants are, where they come from, the course of their migrations, how they travel, and their housing conditions, and earnings are discussed. Of minor importance in the Atlantic seaboard migration picture are the strawberry harvest of Chadbourn, North Carolina; and the seasonal migration of Italian families from Philadelphia and Camden into the truck areas of southern New Jersey.

North Central States

351. Cullum, R. M. The migratory farm laborer. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 23(10): 19-20. Oct. 1939. 1 Ec7Ag

This article is based on a field study made in North Dakota, of the demand for harvest labor "and of the working and living conditions of the men so employed," in the summer of 1939. One hundred forty "regular hired men," 628 "local-hired harvest laborers," and 1,475 "transients," were interviewed. Job histories were obtained from those interviewed; and it was found that the migrant laborers had worked in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, and "from coast to coast." Data on wage rates, and whether or not board was provided, are given. The earning power of casual laborers was found to be "uncertain and generally insufficient."

352. Gillette, J. M. Social-economic submergence in a Plains State. Rural Sociol. 5(1): 59-68. Mar. 1940. 281.28 R88.

"This article concerns itself with seemingly permanent social-economic submergence of employable farm migrants who have settled in the towns of North Dakota during the past few years." Data on which the study is based were collected from 36 of the 53 counties of North Dakota, during the period April-August 1939. The farm migrants had been displaced by increasing mechanization and by mortgage foreclosures. The greater part (approximately four-fifths) of them were farm laborers. Little hope is seen for their return to the farm, or their absorption in industrial employment; and it is concluded that their social-economic submergence may be permanent.

353. Hay, Donald G. Rural population migration in the Northern Great Plains. A statement...presented before the Special committee of the United States House of representatives investigating the interstate migration of destitute citizens. 17pp., processed. Lincoln, Nebraska, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, Sept. 1940. 1.941 R4R88
"Migratory harvest laborers in North Dakota and Kansas," pp. 15-17. This section gives a brief general picture of the migratory harvest labor situation in North Dakota and Kansas, in 1938. "The harvest laborers, whether unpaid family workers, regular hired laborers, local workers, or transient laborers, are apparently alike in having the following characteristics: low average earning power, a lack of financial status, and a lack of security."
354. U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Farm security administration. Labor division. Summary of a field survey of migrant farm labor in Berrien County, Michigan. 4pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1940, 1.95 L11S
355. Wakeley, Ray E. Differential mobility within the rural population in 18 Iowa townships, 1928 to 1935. Iowa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bul. 249, pp. 278-318. Ames, 1938.
References cited, p. 318.
Data on the mobility of farm laborers are given in the section on "Tenure status and family migration," pp. 300-306. A number of tables also present statistical data under a tenure-status classification, in which farm laborers are included.
356. Webb, John N., and Westefeld, Albert. Industrial aspects of labor mobility. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 48(4): 789-802. Apr. 1939. 158.6 B87M
"An analysis of the employment records of 188,757 workers in Michigan over an approximate period of 5 years, indicated that fishermen, miners, and forestry workers were the groups most mobile in search of employment. Agricultural workers were next. Professional and semiprofessional workers were more likely to move, looking for work, than were those usually employed in factories and mechanical industries." The seasonal pattern of mobility in agriculture is discussed on p. 800. Contains statistical tables and graphs.

Southern States

357. Beecher, John. Living and working conditions of migratory farm workers in the Florida vegetable area. 14pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture [Farm security administration, 1940. 1.95 Ad8B
"Testimony...before the Senate Civil Liberties committee, May 15 and 16, 1940."

"In all the agricultural areas of peninsular Florida, migrants enter into the labor force. The principal areas of migrant concentration, however, are in the extreme southeast, on the rich muck soils rimming the lower shore of Lake Okeechobee, and on the Gulf Stream tempered strip edging the Glades from back of Palm Beach to the tip of the mainland below Miami."

The housing conditions for these migrants, both whites and negroes, "constitute the absolute low in America's rural slums." Over-crowding is the rule; and sanitary facilities and pure water supply are limited or non-existent. Educational facilities are meager; school attendance of the migrants' children is very limited and irregular. Recreation and social life are to be had mainly in the ever-present "jukes," which are combined bars, dance halls, and gambling joints. Doctors are few, medical service is inadequate, and quackery is prevalent. Diet consists largely of "cold and ready-prepared foods, washed down with soda pops and colas."

These migrant workers find themselves in a sorry plight economically. Employment is irregular, due to off- and peak-seasons, and to climatic hazards in winter. Hours are long, and wages, both hourly and annual, are low. Negroes are preferred to whites in the field work. Efforts to unionize, or other attempts to ameliorate their condition, are not permitted to the workers. The difficulties of the situation are being aggravated by continued displacement of small farmers, and the growth of large-scale corporate farming. The only noticeable bright spots in the dark picture are the enlightened housing policy pursued by the United States Sugar Corporation toward its workers; the occasional provision of "relatively decent" living quarters by a few growers and packing house owners; and the workers' camps established by the Farm Security Administration.

358. Bitting, Clarence R. Statement...before Committee investigating interstate migration of destitute citizens, Montgomery, Alabama, Aug. 14, 1940. [Clewiston, Fla., United States sugar corporation, 1940] 283 254

Cover title: The fruit of the cane.

The statement concerns the "means and methods used by" the United States Sugar Corporation "in meeting the problems involved in large-scale agricultural employment."

A 107-page supplement of photographs depicts the living and working conditions of the employees of the Corporation, and the provision for schooling, medical care, and recreational and social activities.

359. Duncan, Otis Durant. The significance of the migrations of Oklahoma farm population. 8pp., processed. [Stillwater, Okla.] 1939. Pan. Coll. Rural Population

"Address given before the Rural Life Section of the first Annual Oklahoma Conference on Social Welfare, Oklahoma City, October 19-21, 1939."

Three types of migration involving the population of Oklahoma are distinguished - interstate migration, migration between farm and city, and farm-to-farm migration. Each type is discussed, with characteristics, nature, causes, and effects, being given. Statistics on migration occur throughout the text. Reference is made to the W.P.A. study on Migrant Families, and to a Farm Security Administration study of 6,655 migrant families in California, in 1938. Characteristics and effects of the farm-to-city migration in Oklahoma are fully set forth. The conclusion reached is that migration will and must continue because there will always be a surplus of potential workers who can not be given employment in the work available.

360. Duncan, Otis Durant. The theory and consequences of mobility of farm population. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. 88, 22pp. Stillwater, May 1940.

"The purpose of this circular is to discuss the topic of mobility of farm population under the following principal headings: Causes of Mobility, Types of Movements, The Volume of Movements, Recent Westward Movements, and The Consequences of Movements. The discussion applies to the farm population primarily and secondarily to the non-farm population."

Contains tables. Statistics were taken from the U. S. Census and the Farm Security Administration.

361. Ham, William T. Seasonal farm labor in the Southeast; statement presented at Interstate Conference on migratory labor, Atlanta, Georgia, Dec. 17, 18, 1940. 6pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, Dec. 1940. 1.941 R3Sell

The agricultural labor situation in numerous Southeastern counties is depicted. Housing of the migrant workers and methods of securing laborers are briefly considered.

362. Interstate conference on migratory labor (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina). Proceedings...Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 17-18, 1940. 89pp., processed. Atlanta, 1940.

May be obtained from the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

The Conference considered migratory defense labor and migratory agricultural labor in the States represented. Migratory agricultural labor is considered on pp. 43-60.

Committee reports: Report of the Committee on Agriculture, pp. 49-50; report of the Committee on Health, Sanitation, and Housing, pp. 60-61; report of Committee on Public Welfare and Assistance Programs, p. 68; report of Committee on Employment and Recruiting of Labor in Defense Industries and in Agriculture and Other Seasonal Employment, pp. 71-72.

List of persons attending the conference, pp. 86-89.

363. Louisiana council on migratory labor and transients. [Publications, Various paging, processed. [Baton Rouge, La., 1939-1940, These publications relate partly, or wholly, to migratory labor, largely agricultural.
Contents: 1. An analysis of placements by the Louisiana State Employment Service, May 1, 1937 to April 30, 1938, and how migration is affected by them, by T. Lynn Smith; 2. Wanted - transient labor, an address delivered at annual meeting of the Louisiana Conference of Social Welfare, Lafayette, La., April 20, 1939, by Philip E. Schweiger; 3. Problem of 'floating population' stirs State to action, from the New Orleans Item, by Harnett T. Kane; 3-A. Bun, take a bow!, editorial from the New Orleans Morning Tribune; and an unnumbered publication entitled "Migrant worker problem in Louisiana discussed," a newspaper article from Louisiana newspapers of April 19, 1940.
364. Oklahoma. Dept. of labor. Div. of unemployment compensation and placement. A brief analysis of the problems confronting the migratory worker in Oklahoma. 27pp., processed. [Oklahoma City?, Sept. 1940. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.
Contains eight statistical tables.
365. Taylor, Alva W. Exploit Texas migrant workers; pittance paid for hard labor in gathering food crops; patron system flourishes amid squalor. Christian Century 55(34): 1018-1019. Aug. 24, 1938. Libr. Cong.
366. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Region V. Florida migratory labor camp program. 4pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1941, 1.9505 F662
The location and names of Farm Security Administration camps in Florida, numbers and types of houses or shelters in each camp, camp facilities, camp management, and the medical care program, are explained in this pamphlet.

Western States.

367. Appleton, John B. Migration and economic opportunity in the Pacific Northwest. Geog. Rev. 31(1): 46-62. Jan. 1941. 500 Am35G
Migration to the Pacific Northwest has been a continuing process for more than a century. Before 1930, however, the assimilation of newcomers was a relatively simple matter. In spite of the relatively small population in the region "the accelerated influx of people seeking a livelihood during the past decade has exceeded the absorption capacity," and has brought serious economic and social problems to that region.
The writer discusses the number and source of migrants, their distribution, and the social and agricultural problems that have arisen.

368. Appleton, John B. The Pacific Northwest, a selected bibliography. 455pp. Portland, Oreg., Northwest regional council, 1939. 242 Ap5

Includes the following sections relating to agricultural labor: Labor and employment, pp. 227-231; and Migration, pp. 231-236.

369. Bell, Roscoe E. The immigration of farm families into Idaho, Oregon and Washington. 6pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Resettlement administration, Land utilization division, July 1937. 1.9511 Im6

"Of the total number of farm families immigrating to this region in 1936, approximately 81 per cent have become residents of the respective communities (table 1). About 18 per cent have been able to locate themselves permanently on good farms, while about 16 per cent have located on uneconomic farm units or in undesirable locations. Approximately 47 per cent have been unable to locate themselves on farms and are engaged in farm labor."

370. Blanchard, John. Caravans to the Northwest. 123pp. New York [etc.] Houghton Mifflin co., 1940. 283 B59

This book consists largely of photographs, drawings, charts and maps, which give a "pictorial insight" into the situation of the distress migrants to the Pacific coast. Who the migrants are, where they come from and why, what they come to, the obstacles that confront them, and possible solutions to the problems which they create, are presented to the reader. The study covers the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

371. Brown, Malcolm, and Cassmore, Orin. Migratory cotton pickers in Arizona. 104pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Works progress administration, Div. of research, 1939. 173.2 W89Mig

This report "traces the basic causes of the insecurity and need existing among the Texas and Oklahoma refugees who follow migratory work on the large-scale irrigated farms in the Southwest." Findings are presented in seven chapters. "Chapter I presents data on the earnings and working conditions of the migrants while in Arizona, and it is followed in chapter II by a discussion of the earnings of the migrants for the whole of 1937. In chapter III a description of the migratory workers is given; and in chapter IV their employment record for 1937 is presented. Chapter V discusses the nature of the labor demand in Arizona cotton. The history of Arizona labor recruiting is traced in chapter VI, which also provides the first public documentation of advertising materials currently used. Chapter VII presents the major conclusions of the study. Appendix A contains the summary of a New Mexico study conducted concurrently with this study by Sigurd Johansen, showing the similarity between conditions of migratory workers in these two States." - Introduction.

Summarized by the same authors under the title "Earnings of Migratory Cotton Pickers in Arizona," in U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Labor Inform. Bul. 6(11): 10-12. Nov. 1939. 158.6 L11

372. Clawson, Marion, McEntire, Davis, and Heisig, Carl P. The migrants. V. "Stump ranching." U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 3(3): 32-38. May-June 1940. 1 Ec7La

"During the 1930's many farmers settled on cut-over lands in western Montana, northern Idaho, northeastern Washington, western Washington, and western Oregon... To determine the economic situation of these settlers and appraise the opportunities afforded by settlement on cut-over lands, studies were made in 1939 in two areas in northern Idaho and five in western Washington, where every resident family was enumerated and records were obtained from 267 families, including 151 who settled after 1929 and 116 who had been on their farms from 10 to more than 30 years. In northern Idaho records were obtained from 172 families, all but four of whom had settled there since 1929."

Data are given on the transition of these settlers from tenants and laborers to farm owners, on cash receipts from the farms, on extent of off-farm employment and relief benefits, on their housing, and on the difficulty and expense of clearing the cut-over land and making it suitable for agriculture. The primary need of these settlers is for government aid to enable them to clear their land more rapidly and efficiently.

373. Dawber, Mark A. Misery among migrant workers. Missionary Rev. 61(4): 181. Apr. 1938. Libr. Cong.

Conditions among migrants of the Pacific Coast.

374. Hazard, C. E. North of 66. 35pp., processed. [n.p.] Regions X and XII, Farm security administration, U. S. Dept. of agriculture [1940?] 1.9510 N75

The problem of migratory farm laborers of the beet and potato harvests of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

375. Heisig, Carl P. The migrants. II. New farms on newly irrigated land. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 2(6): 10-16. Nov.-Dec. 1939. 1 Ec7La

"This article, the second of a series concerning migrant settlers in the Pacific Coast region, deals with the Vale-Owyhee area in eastern Oregon, which represents one type of situation, namely, newly irrigated lands, into which migrants and others have gone. This article is confined largely to problems directly affecting settlers within the boundaries of individual projects, and does not attempt to appraise reclamation as a national policy nor to consider the larger aspects of competition between newly developed lands and older farming communities." - Editor's Note.

376. Heisig, Carl P., and Clawson, Marion. Migration and settlement on the Pacific coast. Report No. 4: New farms on new land. 123pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, Jan. 1941. 1.941 R4M581
"In cooperation with Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station and Farm Security Administration."

This report "deals with settlement on a new irrigation development during recent years. Many conditions found on the Vale and Owyhee projects of eastern Oregon may be expected to be duplicated on future reclamation projects." - Foreword.

"Newly irrigated lands are one of the means for accommodating part of the influx of migrants. Therefore, an appraisal of the opportunities offered, the problems encountered by settlers in the development of a new farm, the financial needs during early years of settlement, and prospects for eventual success, are of primary concern to many public agencies, other interested parties, and the settlers themselves."

Contains tables, charts, and maps.

377. Hoffman, Charles S. Drought and depression migration into Oregon, 1930 to 1936. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 46(1): 27-35. Jan. 1938. 158.6 B87M

The numbers of migrants entering Oregon, 1930-1936, their sources, routes of migration, the residence areas selected, usual occupations of heads of households, and "migrants on relief," are discussed in this paper.

378. Hollenbeck, O. D. Armies on the march. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 11(2): 18-19. Feb. 1940. 1 Ex892Ex
"Among the various Federal agencies working for the betterment of agricultural workers is the Farm Placement Service, a section of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board." The organization and objectives of this agency are described, with special reference to its efforts in behalf of the agricultural migrants to the Pacific Coast.

379. Johansen, Sigurd. Migratory-casual workers in New Mexico. N. Mex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Press Bul. 870, 49pp., processed. State College, Mar. 21, 1939.

This study, which was conducted in cooperation with the Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration, presents information on interstate migratory-casual worker households in the vicinity of Las Cruces, Roswell, and Carlsbad, New Mexico. Information is given on the New Mexico background, the extent of migration, characteristics of migratory-casual employment, working conditions, rates of pay, and personal characteristics.

Appears also as Appendix A in Brown and Cassmore's Migratory Cotton Pickers in Arizona (see Item 371).

380. Kraenzel, Carl F. Farm population mobility, in selected Montana communities. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 371, 63pp. Bozeman, 1939.

Bibliography, p. 63.

"Before the recent movement of population and its influence on the communities of exodus and entrance can be fully understood, evaluated and appreciated, detailed study must be undertaken. This bulletin is an attempt to present some factual information in this respect. The data to be presented will include the following: 1. Extent and trend of mobility for areas of exodus and entrance; 2. characteristics of the migrants, including family composition, age and sex distribution, occupational and residential background; 3. characteristics of the non-migrants as to family composition, age and sex distribution, occupational and residential background; 4. comparison of the community before and after the movement...; 5. the farm operation pattern in the community and for the migrants...; 6. migration and the community."

Contains tables and charts.

381. Landis, Paul H., and Wakefield, Richard. The annual employment cycle of the farm labor household. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rural Social Ser. in Farm Labor no. 2, 24pp., processed. Pullman, July 1938.

Seasonal employment of transient farm laborers - men, women, and children - in and out of Yakima Valley, is given by months. Wage rates of farm and other work in and out of the valley earned by the laborers are given.

Contains tables and graphs.

382. Landis, Paul H. The hop industry, a social and economic problem. Econ. Geog. 15(1): 85-94, illus. Jan. 1939. 278.8 Ec7

One of the social and economic problems connected with the hop industry is the extreme seasonal nature of the labor requirements for growing and harvesting the crop. At harvest time, the number of laborers required is seventy times the number required at the low point of the slack season. This leads to large-scale labor migration, to competition among the growers for the services of the laborers available, to over-advertizing of the work opportunities available, and to other forms of labor exploitation. Average wage rates per day range from \$1.25 for children to approximately \$2.00 for male heads of families (Yakima Valley, Washington, 1935). Length of the work day ranges from nine to twelve hours. Hop pickers have acquired the stigma of a lower class. Housing facilities provided by the growers range from reasonably modern and well-equipped camps, to nothing but a bare plot of ground where the worker may pitch his own tent. Camps are quite generally crowded and unsanitary; and are a menace to the health of both the workers and the community. "The hop industry is a social

liability to the community in which it is located." The Farm Security Administration, through its socialized medical care program and its migratory labor camp program, is attempting to alleviate the living conditions of the migrant hop pickers and other migratory crop workers of the Pacific Coast.

383. Landis, Paul H. Migratory farm labor in the Western States. Pacific Coast Econ. Assoc. Proc. 1939(18): 98-102. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

A general discussion of the migrant agricultural workers of the West, and their social and economic deficiencies, with suggested ways and means of improvement.

384. Landis, Paul H. Social aspects of farm labor in the Pacific States. Rural Sociol. 3(4): 421-445. Dec. 1938. 281.28 R88

"In the Pacific Coast States, which have long been accustomed to seasonal labor not only in agriculture but in lumbering and fishing, transient farm labor has become a problem of major proportions. A lag yet exists, however, in the way in which the farm labor problem is being met. Unlike problems of urban industry it has not been approached from the social viewpoint, the philosophy of the rural economy still being that each man is responsible for his own sins and is capable of carrying his own burdens. Social legislation designed to underwrite the risks of the socially inadequate embraces chiefly the urban-industrial classes, even though the farm laborer on the West Coast has long been subject to much exploitation and as much uncertainty in his mode of life as has any urban-industrial group. A highly unstable agricultural industry is not able to carry full responsibility for the security of farm laborers; therefore, programs designed to stabilize agriculture should ultimately effect an improvement in the lot of the laborer. There is room for a great deal of improvement in the social and economic conditions of the various types of agricultural workers, conditions which not only endanger health and general welfare in the Western states but also threaten the West's reputation for social equality. Among the important gestures of groups interested in problems of farm labor are two recent measures of the Farm Security Administration: a socialized health program for the lower strata in agriculture in California; and the development, on an experimental basis, of a chain of sanitary farm labor camps up and down the coast, both of these programs being financed chiefly by the federal government." - Abstract, p. 445.

385. Lane, Neil. The dust farmer goes West. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 1(1): 21-25. May-June 1938. 1 Ec7La

The author discusses the situation and prospects of the dust bowl migrants who have settled in the irrigated valleys of western Colorado.

386. McEntire, Davis, and Whetten, N. L. The Migrants. I. Recent migration to the Pacific Coast. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 2(5): 7-17. Sept.-Oct. 1939. 1 Ec7La

"This is the first of a series of five articles dealing with migration to the Pacific Coast. In the words of the authors, to date 'no attempt has been made to treat the movement and its implications as a whole.' The study with which these articles are concerned represents such an attempt upon the part of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and agencies cooperating with it." - Editor's Note.

Reference is made to a number of studies, in progress or completed, concerning the migrants, one of which was a questionnaire survey of migrants' children attending the public schools of California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. This paper is based on the results of the school survey. Data are presented on where the migrants come from, when they came, where they go, and their general distribution among the resident population. In general, they were found to be distributed proportionately among the general population, except in the following areas of high migrant concentration: Los Angeles County, the interior valleys, and the San Francisco Bay region, of California; in southwestern Oregon, the Willamette Valley, Puget Sound region, northern Idaho, and the Snake River valley, in the Pacific Northwest.

Contains maps and tables. Table 4, p. 16, summarizes border counts made by the California Dept. of Agriculture of persons "in need of manual employment" entering California by motor vehicle, July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1939.

387. McEntire, Davis. Migrants and resettlement in the Pacific Coast States. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 1(2): 1-7. July-Aug. 1938. 1 Ec7La

The distress migrants from the Great Plains who have settled in California, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, are the subject of this paper. Their economic situation, their housing and living conditions, and the attitude of local communities toward them, are discussed. The communities, which receive them unwillingly, deny them relief, and attempt to send them back to their States of origin. "The road back is no way out." What is needed first of all is a co-ordinated, Federal program for dealing with the situation. The migrants need relief, emergency housing, and organized medical care. The Farm Security Administration is attacking the problem through its labor camp program and its sponsorship of the Agricultural Workers Health and Medical Association. Settlement opportunities for the migrants may be found in Federal reclamation projects, and some of the cut-over lands of the Pacific Northwest. Other opportunities for settlement are to be found in the labor-homes program and the co-operative farming projects of the Farm Security Administration.

388. McEntire, Davis. Migration and resettlement in the far Western States. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. (1940) 13: 89-94.
280.83 W52 no. 13

A summary and evaluation of a study by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and cooperating agencies, on recent migration to, and resettlement in, the States of California, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Objectives and methods of the study are outlined; and certain conclusions with respect to the volume of westward migration, occupational distribution of settled migrants, settlement in urban areas, efforts of the migrants to secure permanent settlement in certain areas, progress of settlers in the Vale-Owyhee Reclamation Project, and problems of settlers on cut-over lands, are presented.

This paper also appears, in condensed form, in the Journal of Farm Economics for May 1941, pp. 478-482.

389. Montana. State planning board. Preliminary report on development of economic opportunities in Montana for migratory and stranded families. 88pp., processed. Helena, 1939. 280.7 M763P

"This preliminary report on migratory and stranded families in Montana is an attempt to indicate the scope of the problem in the State, its principal causes, its social and economic consequences, the adjustments which have been made to date, a statement of resettlement opportunities for migratory and stranded farm families in the State, and some recommendations and suggestions for the future. The report contains data on the number of migratory and stranded families in the State of Montana, an estimate of the number of opportunities of re-establishing such families on irrigated tracts, and the approximate cost of such rehabilitation."

Contains maps and tables.

390. Northwest regional council. Men and resources. 81pp. Portland, Oreg., 1941. 280.7 N8199M

This is a condensation of a report and supporting memoranda on Migration and the Development of Economic Opportunity, prepared by the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, 1939.

A section on "the new migration," pp. 7-17, treats of migration and migrants in the Pacific Northwest. Working and living conditions and remedial efforts and programs are outlined. A chart, p. 13, shows the estimated number of hired workers needed each week of the year for all agricultural work in the irrigated section of Yakima County, Washington.

391. Pacific Northwest regional planning commission. Migration and economic opportunity - population problems. Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Comm. Planning News, June 10, 1940, pp. 2-8, processed.

Presents the findings and conclusions of a study of the problems of migration and economic opportunity in the Pacific Northwest.

392. Pacific northwest regional planning commission. Recent migration into the Pacific northwest; land problems, requirements in land reclamation, need for coordinated programs, necessary land development and settlement policies. 38pp., processed. [Portland?], 1938. 280.7 P11R

The pamphlet discusses the migratory labor problem as it affects the Pacific Northwest, and examines possible measures which may be taken to solve the problem. Numbers of incoming migrants for specified years are given, for both rural and urban areas. A survey of land problem areas in the Pacific Northwest is presented; and possibilities of developing and reclaiming new land through irrigation, drainage, and clearing, are examined, as bases for providing settlement opportunities for migrants. Industrial development of the area is needed; so also, are soil and water conservation. Social conditions of the migrants demand more humane and rational policies on the part of Federal, State, and local relief agencies.

Recommended action includes a comprehensive national attack on the problem; formation of a joint Federal-State planning and coordinating committee for the Pacific Northwest; and specific programs relating to land reclamation, land classification and zoning, public credit for migrants, modification of relief regulations, and provision of work relief during the slack seasons in agriculture.

393. Pacific northwest regional planning conference. Migration and the development of economic opportunity in the Pacific Northwest. Proceedings of the fifth Pacific northwest regional planning conference at Seattle, Washington, April 27, 28 and 29, 1939. 186pp. Portland, Oreg., Pacific Northwest regional planning commission...and Northwest regional council, 1939. 280.7 P112 5th

"Conference of representatives of planning commissions; city, county, and State government; Federal departments; educational institutions; civic, professional, and business bodies, of Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Washington; and of the National Resources Committee."

Partial contents: Migration and problems of public education, by Elmer L. Breckner, pp. 64-66; Housing migratory workers, by Jesse Epstein, pp. 143-147.

394. Page, John C. Reclamation offers solution for migrant farmer problem in the West. U. S. Dept. Int. Bur. Reclam. Reclam. Era 30(11): 304-308. Nov. 1940.

"Statement made at Lincoln, Nebr., Sept. 17, 1940, before Special Committee of House of Representatives, investigating interstate migration of destitute citizens."

The statement cites "the contribution Reclamation is making to stabilization of the West and the settlement and employment opportunities that will be afforded if appropriations for construction are continued at the present rate." - Editorial Note.

395. Phelps, Winston. Uncle Sam has his own refugee problem, the thousands of homeless farm families; lured to the West, they find misery, squalor, disease. 10pp., processed. Pam. Coll. - Unemployment

"This article appeared in the Providence Sunday Journal, May 21, 1939, and is being reprinted by permission of that newspaper for distribution to employees of the Farm Security Administration."

396. Reuss, Carl F., and Fisher, Lloyd H. The adjustment of new settlers in the Yakima Valley, Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 397, 48pp. Pullman, 1941.

"Rural Sociology Series in Population, No. 6."

"This study, made in 1939, was primarily concerned with measuring the success or lack of success of former migrants of agricultural background in relocating in a new environment. It undertook, therefore, to describe the characteristics of the newly settled population, to measure their economic progress in their new environment and their accommodation to the new social environment, to determine the extent, regularity and source of their employment and income, to venture certain opinions regarding the capacity of the Yakima Valley to absorb new settlers, and to appraise the probable future for those former migrants now settled in the area." - p. 6.

Of the 250 families interviewed in the survey, one-half of the male members, and one-fourth of the female members had worked in agriculture at some time during the year preceding the interview. The agricultural situation in Yakima County is outlined, and the requirements for hired agricultural labor stated. Seasonal variations in employment and earnings are emphasized. Among the characteristics of the settlers presented in the study are their areas of origin, occupational backgrounds, motives for migration, earnings and employment, methods used in seeking employment, and housing and household facilities.

397. Reuss, Carl F., Landis, Paul H., and Wakefield, Richard. Migratory farm labor and the hop industry on the Pacific Coast with special application to problems of the Yakima Valley, Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 363, 64pp. Pullman, 1938.

"Rural Sociology Series in Farm Labor, No. 3."

In cooperation with the Federal Works Progress Administration and the Washington State Works Progress Administration.

The study covers the 1937 hop harvest in the Yakima Valley. Following an account of the hop industry, life in the hop camps is described - types of camps, number of workers in shelters, living conditions, illnesses, and recreation, being discussed. Data on wages and hours in the hop fields are given. The laborers' ways of hearing of work, means of obtaining jobs, frequency of migration, and means of travel were investigated. The composition and social and economic characteristics of the hop picking population are presented. Suggestions for improvement of conditions are made from the standpoints of problems facing the growers, problems facing communities, and problems facing the workers. The study contains statistical charts, tables, and photographs. A copy of the schedule used in the study is appended.

398. Reuss, Carl F. Professional migratory farm labor households. Sociol. and Social Res. 24(4): 337-344. Mar.-Apr. 1940.

280.8 Sol5

"This article is published as Scientific Paper No. 411, College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, State College of Washington."

"The major human problems arising from the highly commercial, hired-labor-demanding agriculture of the Pacific Coast stem not from these people who enter only casually and temporarily into harvest work. The gravest problem is that of the effect of constant mobility upon the individuals who must follow such a life. To understand better the effect of farm labor mobility, it is desirable to know something of the individuals engaged in it. This article presents information on this aspect of the situation.

"Interviews upon which its findings are dependent were made during the year 1935-1936 in a field study in the Yakima Valley, Washington. The cases selected include 48 transient and 63 resident farm labor households, chosen because their entire employment during the year preceding the interview was in farm labor. Other reports on farm labor in the Yakima Valley have been published, but none distinguishes the professional farm laborer, migratory or resident, from the many persons found working in the harvests. This the present article sets out to do.

"Main points to be covered include mobility and cash income of migratory farm labor households. Others deal with population characteristics, education, and types of crops in which the laborers work. In nearly all cases comparisons are made between migratory and resident farm laborers."

399. Stanbery, Van Buren. A study of migration into Oregon, 1930-1937. 2v. [Portland, Oreg., Oregon State planning board] 1938, 1939. 280.7 Or33Sm

Vol. 1. Net migration and population estimates. Published as a report on Project O. P. 465-94-3-15 under auspices of the Works Progress Administration, February 1938."

Vol. II. Sources and characteristics of migrants. "Published as a report on Projects APN 165-94-6039 and OP 465-94-3-15 under auspices of the Works Progress Administration, March 1939."

"Migration into Oregon is apparently the result of four component movements: (1) A remnant of the general westward population drift. (2) Waves or peaks caused by adverse climatic or economic conditions in other regions. (3) Movement of migratory farm labor up and down the Pacific Coast. (4) Normal movements of people between adjoining states."

Contains tables, graphs, and maps.

400. Svobida, Lawrence. An empire of dust. 203pp. Caldwell, Idaho, The Caxton printers, ltd., 1940. 281.029 Sv5

The author characterizes this book as a "true, inside story of the plight of the average farmer in the Dust Bowl."

It is based upon his own experience as a farmer in Meade County, Kansas, where he fought "a losing battle far over nine years."

Ch. XV, Exodus, deals with the westward migration of the drought refugees.

The book is liberally illustrated with photographs.

401. Taylor, Frank J. The Northwest, our promised land. Amer. Mercury 49(194): 168-172. Feb. 1940. Libr. Cong.

The favorable conditions enjoyed by migrants to Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, as compared with the migrants to California.

402. Taylor, Paul Schuster. Migratory agricultural workers on the Pacific coast. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 3(2): 225-232. Apr. 1938. 280.8 An37

This paper, read at a joint meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation and the Social Work Section of the American Sociological Society in 1937, discusses five important problems presented by migratory agricultural workers. They are child labor and education; health; relief; labor relations, wages and hours regulation, and social security; and the structure of agriculture. Under this last problem the agricultural labor program developed in the West by the Farm Security Administration is briefly described.

403. Troxell, Willard W., and O'Day, W. Paul. The migrants. III. Migration to the Pacific Northwest, 1930-1938. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 3(1): 32-43. Jan.-Feb. 1940. 1 Ec7La

"Data for this article, the third of a series concerning problems created by migration into the Pacific Coast States, were obtained from a questionnaire submitted to school children of families who had moved into Washington, Oregon, and Idaho since 1929." Data presented concern the numbers of migrants, their sources, periods of migration, areas of settlement, and

occupational groups and occupational shifts. Farmers and farm laborers are grouped together.

Statistical data are presented in tables and graphs. A map shows the geographic origins of the families studied.

404. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bur. of agricultural economics. Characteristics of recent migration to the far West and the structure of economic opportunity for migrants in western agriculture. 18pp., processed. Berkeley, Calif., Sept. 24, 1940. 1.941 R4C37
"Presentation by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Pacific Region, before the House of Representatives, Special Committee on Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens."
Relocation of migrants as agricultural laborers in intensive farming, pp. 15-18.
405. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bur. of agricultural economics. Employment, wages and earnings of agricultural workers living in Farm security administration migratory labor camps in California and Arizona. Issued "monthly, or more often" in Berkeley, Calif.
"For official use only."
Issued in cooperation with the U. S. Farm Security Administration.
The library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reports no., January 1940 to date.
Beginning with Report No. 6, August 21, 1940, the report was expanded to include the Farm Security Administration camps in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.
406. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bur. of agricultural economics. Migration and settlement on the Pacific coast. Report No. 5, Cut-over land of northern Idaho. 34pp., processed. Berkeley, Calif., Feb. 1941. 1.941 R4M581 no. 5
Prepared in cooperation with Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station.
The number of farm laborers among the settlers is given on pp. 15-16.
Contains maps and tables.
407. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bur. of agricultural economics. Persons, members of parties in need of manual employment, entering Arizona and California by motor vehicle. Published irregularly in Berkeley, Calif.
Issued in cooperation with the U. S. Farm Security Administration.
The library of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has Reports 1-(6) dated May 1, July 20, Oct. 30, 1940; and Mar. 7, Apr. 22, July 22, 1941.
A series of reports on "border counts" of State border plant

quarantine inspectors. Record is made of the State of origin of the entrants (as indicated by vehicle registration), month, and direction of movement. The counts for California were begun in June 1935; for Arizona, in January 1940. For the earlier California count, see item no. 464.

408. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Oregon land-use planning committees help to solve migratory problems. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 11(8): 100. Aug. 1940.
1 Ex892Ex

Activities and recommendations of various county committees are noted.

409. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Region eleven. Drouth migrants and seasonal agricultural workers of the Pacific Northwest, a social and economic problem. 9pp., processed. Portland, Oreg. [1938?] 1.9511 D83

"Concentration of drouth migrants and agricultural workers who seasonally harvest Oregon, Washington and Idaho's specialty crops constitute one of the most acute yet least recognized of the Pacific Northwest's major social and economic problems. The Farm Security Administration presents in this paper a current study of the situation and an approach to finding a solution for some of its more serious aspects." - Foreword.

410. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Soil conservation service. Region eight. Section of human surveys. Village dependence on migratory labor in the upper Rio Grande Area. 53pp., processed. [Albuquerque, N. Mex., July 1937] 1.9608 R26 [no. 47]

"It is generally believed that the deterioration of agricultural resources available to the village population in the Rio Grande Watershed has resulted in an increasing dependence on income to be derived from livestock. Although a large degree of dependence on wage-work is also conceded, the nature of this dependence has not been clearly understood. This report is an analysis of this dependence on wage work in the form of migratory labor, its characteristics in the recent past, its present limitations and its probable future trend." - Letter of transmittal.

Partial contents: Migrations for labor prior to 1929; migrations for labor, 1930 to 1935; migrations for labor, current; opportunities for employment in the sugar beet industry; opportunities for labor in the livestock industry; opportunities for labor in the potato fields of the San Luis Valley.

411. Wakefield, Richard, and Landis, Paul H. The drought farmer adjusts to the west. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 378, 56pp. Pullman, 1939. (Series in rural population, no. 4)

"This study is an intimate account of the adjustments of 381 families entering the State of Washington between January 1, 1932, and August 20, 1938, chiefly from that area designated by

the Federal Emergency Relief Administration as the 'drought states.'" Social and economic characteristics of the migrants, motivating forces in the drought migration, problems of economic and social adjustments in the West, and opportunities in the West are discussed.

Contains maps, charts, diagrams, and tables. A series of United States maps, pp. 10-11, issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, show by decades, from 1870 to 1930, population migration into and out of the State of Washington. A copy of the schedule used in the study is appended.

412. Wakefield, Richard, and Landis, Paul H. Types of migratory farm laborers and their movement into the Yakima Valley, Washington. Rural Sociol. 3(2): 133-144. June 1938. 281.28 R88

"The highly seasonal nature of Yakima Valley agriculture requires much transient labor, especially during the months of September and October. The workers involved in the seasonal influx include immigrants from the drought states, "bindle tramps," migratory family workers, and casual agricultural workers. While most of the migratory workers have no fixed pattern of migration, large numbers of them follow one of several definite movements. Many of the casual workers come from the nearby cities and stay only during the harvest season; some travel coastwise following the seasons from California to Washington; others follow shorter routes which are confined to the Northwest. The drought refugees usually come directly into the valley and scatter over the state when the working season closes." - Abstract.

The study is based on a sample of "233 unselected cases, of which 168 were transient families and 65 were transient single workers. All were interviewed in the Yakima Valley by use of a field schedule during the period July 28, 1935, to July 25, 1936."

413. Wallace, Henry Agard. The West and the national farm program; address...over the N.B.C. Western farm and home hour...Feb. 22, 1938, Sacramento, Calif. 9pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture [1938], 1.9 Ag8636 [no.182]
The migratory labor problem of the west coast States is briefly discussed on pp. 3-4.

California

414. Allen, W. V. California's migratory labor problem. Calif. Cult. 85(17): 491, 510-511. Aug. 13, 1938. 6 C12

Also in U. S. Employment Serv. Employment Serv. News 5(9): 9-11. Sept. 1938.

Prior to 1935 California had an adequate labor supply. The

migrations of out-of-State people into California have brought a labor surplus, lowered wages, and displacement of the original workers. Crop control programs also have tended in the same direction. The influx of migrants has brought a problem which the State can not cope with, and Federal aid is required. The work of the Farm Security Administration, W. P. A., and U. S. Employment Service is referred to. In 1938, through the help of the Farm Placement Service, in Washington, D. C., a counter-publicity campaign was begun to discourage further migration into the State, and some of the results to date are noted.

415. Allen, W. V. Publicity campaign to aid in heading off migrants. Pacific Rural Press 138(11): 364. Dec. 2, 1939. 6 P112

Due to this publicity campaign it is declared that "many agricultural workers who might have had a desire to migrate to California, determined, rather, to remain in their home state."

416. Beals, Carleton. American earth; the biography of a nation. 500pp. New York, J. B. Lippincott co., 1939. 281.12 B36

Ch. XXI, Migs: Shantytown on Wheels, pp. 393-408, deals with the migratory agricultural laborers of California. It deals with camps, living conditions, States of origin, types, characteristics, moral and religious standards and nature, their problems and how they meet them, and the causes and some of the results of the migratory movements.

The Federal government's Weedpatch Camp at Bakersfield is described. The camp and health programs of the Farm Security Administration are noted; and the work of the Council of Women for Home Missions mentioned. Strikes, or other efforts of the migrants to improve working conditions have met with vigilantism and repression from the employing classes.

The "Migs" and "Okies" have largely displaced the foreign immigrant workers - the Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and Mexicans - who formerly performed California's agricultural work. They are "the new American gypsies on wheels," and in the author's opinion will be a permanent phenomenon in the national population.

The material of this chapter appeared under the same title in abbreviated form in Forum and Century 99(1): 10-15. Jan. 1938. 110 F77

417. Bellson, Ford. California's cotton row. Opportunity 17(4): 114-118. Apr. 1939. Libr. Cong.

The writer relates his experiences among Kern County cotton pickers. Working and living conditions are described; and the organizational work of the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America is touched upon.

(Mistake in page numbering. See page 127)

418. Bemis, M. E. Cotton, migrants, and a hot, dry summer. Calif. Cult. 87(20): 552, 555. Oct. 5, 1940. 6 C12

Comment on the predicted 1940 cotton crop in Arizona, the effects of the weather, and the migratory workers who pick the cotton.

419. Benedict, M. R. The problem of stabilizing the migrant farm laborer of California. Rural Sociol. 3(2): 188-194. June 1938. 281.28 R88

The bases of the migratory labor problem in California are (1) seasonal variations in demand for labor; (2) excessive competition for jobs due to an over-supply of labor. Lines of attack offering promise of betterment of the situation are listed as follows: (1) Provision for more uniform use of labor through diversification and other activities which will make California agriculture more stable and permanent; (2) adoption of arrangements whereby peak labor demands can be supplied without having to maintain large numbers of casual workers in the off-seasons - the use, for example, of school and college students, and members of city families who do not desire work throughout the year; (3) the withdrawal from the agricultural labor market of those who are unsuited or not needed, and furnishing them employment in other lines of work; and (4) a "better co-ordination of seasonal work in agriculture with that in other industries," such as salmon canning and forest industries.

420. California. State chamber of commerce. Migrant committee. Migrants; a national problem and its impact on California. Report and recommendations. 51pp. [San Francisco?] 1940. 283 C1282

"The report deals in large part with those phases of the migrant problem which are the most urgent because they tend to create serious and definite emergencies...

"The report presents a plan for doing first things first. It does not deal with the greater and even more complex problem of how the migrants who remain in California can best become self-supporting dwellers in our State." - From introductory statement by Harrison S. Robinson, Chairman of the Migrant Committee.

Contents: Impact of migration to California; characteristics of migrants; factors causing migration in States of origin; factors attracting migrants to California; continued migrant influx requires prompt action; recommended action to retard out-migration [in States of origin]; conclusions with regard to placing migrants on land; more effective farm placement service needed; conclusions and recommendations on rural housing; programs for health and education; other phases of the migrant problem.

The appendix contains an outline of the Texas farm placement service, and numerous statistical tables and charts.

Tables and charts also occur throughout the text. Sources of these statistics include the California State Chamber of Commerce, U. S. Social Security Board, U. S. Census, California State Taxpayers Association, State Relief Administration, State Department of Agriculture, State Department of Employment, and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

421. California. State emergency relief administration. Agricultural migratory laborers in the San Joaquin valley, July and August 1937. 43pp., processed. [Sacramento?] 1937. 283 C1261
Report of an investigation made by the California State Relief Administration in July and August 1937 to determine income and living conditions of migratory agricultural laborers in the San Joaquin Valley. Fifty-nine migratory camps were visited, and a total of 407 random interviews made. Data presented are concerned with the migrants' possession of funds to buy food, their annual earnings, the adequacy of their earnings, housing, sanitary and health conditions, education, racial distribution, States of origin, former occupations, reasons for leaving the State of origin and coming to California, and extent of migration after coming to California. Workers' camps are classed into four types - ranchers' shelters for workers, service station and store camps, squatters' camps, and auto camps; and each type is briefly described. Conditions with regard to living quarters, rental charges, utilities, toilet facilities, bathing facilities, laundry facilities, garbage disposal, and reports of disease, are summarized. Replies to a questionnaire on migratory labor sent out by the State Relief Administration to officers of the California Farm Bureau Federation and to county and city health officers, are summarized. Of particular interest are the suggestions for remedial action made by those answering the questionnaire. These included (as summarized by the author of the report) (1) "'something' to stop the immigration at its source, (2) cut down on WPA and SRA relief, (3) extend help by better housing, opinion differing as to who [governmental or private agencies] should sponsor such a program."
Contains statistical tables.

422. Dalton, Blanche H. List of references on migrants and related subjects in the S.R.A. library. 36pp., processed. [Sacramento] California State relief administration, Div. of planning and research, 1939. 241.3 C123

423. Daniels, Jonathan. A native at large. Nation 151(22): 534. Nov. 30, 1940. 110 N
California is talking "about a happy ending for the Joads." It is believed that the growing national-defense projects will leave California agriculture largely dependent "on the Okies and the Arkies and the other migrants who have not seemed so

welcome before." The writer points out, however, that nobody "will drain the labor pool quickly" - that decreased cotton exports due to the war is going to mean that this year a million fewer persons could produce sufficient cotton to maintain the present large supply.

424. Darnton, Byron. [Conditions among the migratory workers in California] New York Times, Mar. 4-9, 11, 1940. Pam. Coll. Labor and wages. Agricultural

A series of seven articles dealing with the migratory agricultural workers of California. Points discussed include the commercial-industrial nature of California's agriculture, the number of migrants, causes of migration, religion, education, health, sanitary and living conditions, conservatism of the migrants and their lack of interest in unionization or cooperative activity; labor camps - the shacktowns, growers' camps, auto and trailer camps, Farm Security Administration camps; the Associated Farmers - their origin and policies; and efforts toward a permanent solution, including the rehabilitation loan program, subsistence or labor homes, and cooperative farming projects.

425. Dmitri, Ivan. "No jobs in California." Sat. Evening Post 211(20): 18-19, 40, 44. Nov. 12, 1938. 110 S

On the conditions which face the "dust-bowl refugees" in California. Illustrated with natural-color photographs.

426. Douglas, Katharine. West Coast inquiry. Survey Graphic 29(4): 227-231, 259-261. Apr. 1940. 280.8 C37G

This article "is based entirely upon the testimony and exhibits made public during the hearings" of the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee in California.

427. Eggleston, Arthur. Industrial farming - preview. Nation 150(4): 96-98. Jan. 27, 1940. 110 N

Drawing on the findings of the LaFollette civil liberties committee in California, the writer describes California's "factory pattern" of farming, the anti-labor attitude of the grower-employers, the nature and some of the activities of the Associated Farmers, the violence and brutality which characterize employer-laborer relationships; and suggests certain lines of action which may improve the living and working conditions of agricultural labor. These suggestions include the extension of the social security and national labor relations acts to farm laborers; and the establishment of special wage boards "which will hold public hearings and fix wages under governmental authority wherever the employers are the recipients of federal benefit payments."

428. Friendly, Alfred. Carrots from California; on the Steinbeck trail. Survey Graphic 28(7): 460-461. July 1939. 280.8 C37G
Conditions among the agricultural laborers of Imperial Valley, California.

429. Fuller, Varden, and Janow, Seymour J. The migrants. IV. Jobs on farms in California. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 3(2): 34-43. Mar.-Apr. 1940. 1 Ec7La

Percentages of migrants engaged in agriculture before and after coming to California are given. By reference to a study conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of 1,000 migrant families located near Los Angeles and in the Sacramento, San Joaquin and Salinas valleys, findings regarding the geographical origins of the migrants, their net worth, their efforts to settle down permanently, numbers and percentages employed as agricultural laborers, their low income, their financial progress in California, and their economic prospects, are reported upon. It was found that the migrants had made slight financial progress, except in the case of those who had some equity in real estate. Employment was seasonal, other than farm employment was limited, and many were recipients of relief.

Statistical data are presented in tables and a chart.

430. Graham, Mrs. Gladys Murphy. The migrants are Americans. Amer. Assoc. Univ. Women. Jour. 34(2): 73-78. Dec. 1940. Pub. Libr.

A letter from Mrs. Graham "written to an intimate friend last June, immediately after her return from an informal view of the migrant situation in and around Bakersfield, California." - Editorial Note.

The writer describes the work of the Kern County hospital for the benefit of the migrants, life in the Federal migrant camp at Arvin, the "garden homes" at Arvin, children of the migrants and their schooling, the competition for jobs and the low wages characteristic among the migrant population, and life in the 400-family tent-camp at Shafter. The reader is introduced to a number of the migrants and migrant families, and glimpses into their every-day lives and experiences are presented.

431. Grapes of joy - "okies" forge ahead. - Condensed from a dispatch from Salinas, California, to The Christian Science Monitor. Current Hist. 61(7): 48-49. Mar. 1940. 110 C93

The story of successful migrants who now live in an unincorporated residential-business district adjoining Salinas, Calif. While there have been failures, yet from a dirty, unpainted, gardenless, ugly shanty town of approximately 200 persons in 1933, East Salinas has grown into a thriving community.

432. Hibbs, Ben. Footloose army. Country Gent. 110(2): 7-8, 42-43, 44. Feb. 1940. 6 C833

California's army of agricultural migrants, the conditions under which they live and work, and suggested solutions to the migrant problem. Illustrated with photographs.

433. Hollister, Aurelia D. Dust bowl farmers driven from denuded homeland by repeated and destructive windstorms. Minn. Leader 11(6): 2; (7): 2; (8): 2; (9): 2. May 15-July 15, 1940. 283.8 M66

A series of articles on the dust bowl migrants, and their conditions of life and work in California.

434. Janow, Seymour J., and Gilmartin, William. Labor and agricultural migration to California, 1935-40. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 53(1): 12-34. July 1941. 158.6 B87M

"This article presents a 5 1/2-year summary of the count, made by the plant quarantine inspectors of California at all borders of the State, of persons 'members of parties in need of manual employment' entering California by motor vehicle... In January 1940, the Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture, at the suggestion of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, began a similar count at the border of Arizona." - p. 34, footnote. These border counts are analyzed and summarized, accompanied by statistical tabulations and graphs, and maps showing migration into California and Arizona during 1940, by quarters.

435. Janow, Seymour J., and McEntire, Davis. The migrants. VI. Migration to California. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 3(4): 24-36. July-Aug. 1940. '1 Ec7La

"The last of a series concerning migration to the Far Western States during the past decade."

California, which was settled by "migrants" to begin with, and once welcomed immigrants to its expanding commerce, industries, and agriculture, is actively hostile to the immigrants from the dust bowl, the depressed areas of the East, and the distressed agriculture of the South and Southwest. The migration to California reached its peak in the decade 1930-1940, particularly during the years 1936 and 1937. The migrants come from all areas and all occupations. Of more than 116,000 migrant families which were the subject of a special study by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, less than one-fourth had been engaged in agriculture before migration. The proportion of farm laborers in the migrant population increased from 8 per cent. before migration to 12 per cent. after arrival in California. The migrants tend to settle proportionally, both in the general population and in

occupations, though there are areas of migrant concentration, including Los Angeles County, the San Joaquin Valley, and Kern County.

The paper contains maps, charts, and tables.

436. Livingston, Helen E. Americans on the move. Free Amer. 3(6): 9-12. June 1939.

The transient migration problem, particularly in California. The writer tells some of the human stories "the statistics do not tell." The chief difficulties of the migrants in their places of settlement stem from local hostility and too stringent residence laws. The transient problem is national in scope. The Farm Security Administration is attempting to alleviate the condition of the migrants through its labor camp and other programs. The "Voorhis bill," introduced in Congress by Congressman Voorhis of California, attempts to lay a legislative basis for the solution of the National migrant problem.

437. Lowry, Edith E. They starve that we may eat. 72pp. New York, Council of women for home missions and Missionary education movement, 1938, 283 L95

At head of title: Migrants of the Crops.

Bibliography, p. 72.

Dealing chiefly with the migratory agricultural workers of California, this pamphlet discusses living and working conditions, causes of migration, destitution of the migrants, relief, community attitudes, need for change in community attitudes, and remedial work of the church and governmental and other agencies.

438. [Lowry, Edith E., ed.] With the migrants in California. Missionary Rev. 62(7-8): 371-372. July 1939. Libr. Cong.

Work of the Council of Women for Home Missions with the migratory agricultural workers in California. The organization supports missionary nurses who serve the migrant camps.

439. McEntire, Davis. The migrants and California's future. Talk before the First Congregational church of Berkeley [Calif.]... May 26, 1940. 9pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, 1940. 1.941 R4M582

An analysis of the migrant situation in California, based upon a survey in the California public schools, of children whose parents had migrated to California since 1929 "and were still in the State at the end of 1939." The number of migrants, their geographic origins and occupational affiliations, their rural-urban settlement and occupational distribution in California, depressed economic status, housing, diet, and living conditions are discussed. Low-cost housing, health protection, job placement services, cooperative farming, and development of new (irrigated) lands, are declared to be necessary as steps toward solving the migrant problem.

440. McWilliams, Carey. Factories in the field: the story of migratory farm labor in California. 334pp. Boston, Little, Brown and co., 1939. 283 M252

Bibliography, pp. 327-334.

The book "is intended as a guide to the social history of California, an attempt to dispel a few of the illusions and to focus attention on certain unpleasant realities. It deals with the hidden history of the State's first industry, agriculture, and with the workers who have contributed to its establishment...

"It is, in many respects, a melodramatic history, a story of theft, fraud, violence and exploitation... It is a story of nearly seventy years' exploitation of minority racial and other groups by a powerful clique of landowners whose power is based upon an anachronistic system of landownership dating from the creation, during Spanish rule, of feudalistic patterns of ownership and control... The exploitation of farm labor in California, which is one of the ugliest chapters in the history of American industry, is as old as the system of landownership of which it is a part."

Contents: Ch. I, Introduction; Ch. II, Land monopolization (the gold rush ends, grants that float, the railroad grants, land speculation, who got the land?); Ch. III, Empires and utopias (the land empire of Miller and Lux, the Kaweah Co-operative Colony); Ch. IV, The pattern is cut (the bonanza farms, fruit versus wheat); Ch. V, The Chinese (the Chinese immigrants; what they did, and what happened to them in California); Ch. VI, The factories appear (sugar beets, the Fort Romie settlement colony, growers' development associations, first efforts to organize labor); Ch. VII, "Our Oriental agriculture" (the Japanese, Hindustani, Armenians, Mexicans, and Filipinos, in California agriculture); Ch. VIII, Social consequences (the roots of vigilantism, race riots, social maladjustment, foreign tenancy, segregation of foreigners, problems of the dust-bowl migrants); Ch. IX, The Wheatland riot (repression of labor, work of the I. W. W., the riot, the story of "Kelley's army"); Ch. X, The war speed-up (with its effects on California agriculture and agricultural laborers); Ch. XI, The postwar decade (1920-1930) (deflation, with its attendant growth of monopoly control and lowering of agricultural wages; growers' labor exchanges, and their lowering of wage rates; beginnings of cotton culture in California, and its impact on labor and wages; white migrants begin to displace foreign laborers); Ch. XII, The land settlements: Delhi and Durham (the history of these State-sponsored settlements is given); Ch. XIII, The great strikes (strikes of agricultural workers in California, 1929 to 1935); Ch. XIV, The rise of farm fascism (concerns the Associated Farmers, their program, methods, and activities); Ch. XV, The drive for unionization (brief history of efforts toward unionization, effects of mechanization and

other factors, pertinent legislation and court decisions discussed); Ch. XVI, The trend toward stabilization (relief agencies, migratory camps); Ch. XVII, The end of a cycle (a cross-sectional picture of the California situation, discussing tramps and migrants, the border patrol, the stranded Nipomo pea pickers of 1937, the starving workers of the San Joaquin valley, in the summer of 1937, and "the future").

The solution to California's farm labor problems is declared to involve "the substitution of collective agriculture for the present monopolistically owned and controlled system. As a first step in the direction of collectivization, agricultural workers must be organized... A partial solution will be achieved when subsistence homesteads have grown up about the migratory camps... But the final solution will come only when the present wasteful, vicious, undemocratic and thoroughly antisocial system of agricultural ownership in California is abolished."

The following reviews of this book have been noted:

Nicholas Mirkowich, in Rural Sociol. 4(4): 480. Dec. 1939; Phillips Bradley, in Survey Graphic 28(12): 759-760. Dec. 1939; Karl Brandt, in Jour. Farm Econ. 22(1): 396-399. Feb. 1940; James B. Sharp, in Social Serv. Rev. 13(4): 723-725. Dec. 1939; Arthur W. Stuart, in Land Policy Rev. 2(5): 49-51. Sept.-Oct. 1939; Cedric W. Fowler, in Natl. Lawyers Guild Quart. 2(3): 220-221. Oct. 1939; W. Wallace Weaver, in Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 214: 243-244. Mar. 1941; Rose G. Feld, in N. Y. Times Book Rev., July 30, 1939, pp. 4, 18; Alfred D. Stefferud, in Agr. Econ. Lit. 13(8): 835-838. Oct. 1939; Paul Scharrenberg, in Amer. Federationist 47(1): 62-63. Jan. 1940.

441. McWilliams, Carey. Migration and resettlement of the people. Natl. Conf. on Planning. Proc. 1940: 28-36. 98.59 C76 1940
Published by the American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago, Ill.

A discussion of the migration and resettlement of "dust bowl" refugees and migratory farm laborers in California.

Discussion, by Roy F. Bessey, Walter A. Duffy, and William E. Warne, pp. 36-41.

The substance of this address was published in an article of the same title in State Govt. 13(8): 147-148, 158-159, 162. Aug. 1940. (280.8 St2)

442. McWilliams, Carey. To ease California's farm problem: Extend Wages and hours law. Christian Sci. Monitor. Weekly Mag. Feb. 24, 1940, pp. 5, 14.

In addition to extension of the Wages and Hours law to farm labor, Mr. McWilliams recommends the unionization of farm laborers, collective bargaining, public camps and housing, and

large-scale cooperative farming, such as is sponsored by the Farm Security Administration. For California in particular, he recommends the establishment of a State farm labor board, to assemble data and mediate disputes.

443. McWilliams, Carey. What we are doing for the interstate migrant. 12pp., processed. Los Angeles [California. State Dept. of industrial relations, Div. of immigration and housing [1939] Pan. Coll. Population, Rural Bibliography, pp. [11-12].

Migrants are of two types, the "depression migrant" and the habitual migrant. California's first reaction to the inter-State migrants was to attempt to exclude them. Statistics are given on the extent of migration into the State, and a number of conclusions stated which must serve as guides in any program for dealing with the situation. Such a program, as presented by the writer, involves efforts by the State to stabilize agricultural labor within California; Federal aid in caring for the migrants and controlling inter-State migration; and regional cooperation among the States most affected, in solving their migratory labor problems.

444. McWilliams, Carey. What's being done about the Joads? New Repub. 100(1294): 178-180. Sept. 20, 1939.

Among the things that are being done for the migratory agricultural workers of California, Mr. McWilliams lists the work of the California Division of Immigration and Housing, the legislative program of Governor Culbert L. Olson (which was defeated by the legislature), and various other executive and administrative acts looking toward higher wages, better administration of relief, improved housing, encouragement of co-operative farming, and repatriation of Mexican field workers in California who have been displaced by the dust-bowl migrants.

445. The migrant follows the crops; a group study. Social Work Today 6(3): 13-15, 30. Dec. 1938. Libr. Cong.

"The study printed herewith is the outgrowth of a voluntary research project conducted by a group of workers in a California public relief agency. The material is based upon personal observations in a number of counties, upon contacts with migrant families applying for relief, upon visits to camps, and upon interviews with officials and private citizens and studies conducted by public and private organizations." - Editorial note.

Members of the group making the study were Ruth M. Campbell, Frances Jones, Helen Murray, Jack L. Rugh, Hyman Solomon, Dorothy Taylor, Esther Dudley, Sara Fefferman, and May Jones.

The study is a general treatment of the migrants - their number, their disadvantageous working and living conditions, and possible remedies.

446. Mussatti, James. California's migrant problem. Tax Digest 18(6): 189-190, 210-212. June 1940. 284.58 T192

Treats of the problems of distressed migrants; causes of migration; why migrants come to California; the problem as it affects tax rates, relief costs, education, and unemployment. It is emphasized that the problem is a national, rather than a local one.

447. The Okies - a national problem. Business Week, no. 545, pp. 16-17. Feb. 10, 1940. 280.8 Sy8

"As the 'Grapes of Wrath' movie stirs new furore, California prepares to ask federal government to assume responsibility for the growing flood of migrants."

A map showing the sources of migrants entering California by motor vehicle from July 1, 1935 to December 31, 1938, accompanies the article. Three charts, prepared by the California Chamber of Commerce, summarize data relative to farm wages, factory earnings, relief payments, social welfare costs, and county and district tax levies.

448. Private homesteads for the Okies. Business Week, no. 549, pp. 24-25, 26. Mar. 9, 1940. 280.8 Sy8

Business men in Los Angeles and San Francisco, encouraged by leaders of social agencies and churches, are preparing to try out a scheme of migrant rehabilitation on a statewide scale. The plan is to put non-relief families on idle, repossessed California land. An acre of the land is loaned to the migrant family for five years. After five years they may buy their land outright on easy instalments extended over five to ten years. The project is under the sponsorship of a private organization known as Social Adjustments, Incorporated.

449. Reese, James B. Preliminary report, transient program. 26pp., processed. [Sacramento, Calif?], Calif. State relief administration, 1939. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

The report is concerned with the operation and policies of the State Relief Administration with regard to transients, in Los Angeles County.

450. Reichard, Alice. California's adult children. Country Gent. 110(2): 9, 34, 35. Feb. 1940. 6 C833

A discouraging picture of what California is up against in its migrant problem, written by a California school teacher and based on her actual experiences. Illustrated with photographs.

451. Smith, Dorothy Wysor. Two years of transient liquidation. Social Work To-day 5(6): 18-22. Mar. 1938. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

"The Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Travelers Aid Society paints an unforgettable picture of human suffering due to social callousness." - Editorial Note.

On the conditions confronting transients after the termination of the Federal Transient Service in 1935.

452. Steinbeck, John. One way of keeping labor divided. Amer. Guardian 21(30): 4. Apr. 29, 1938.

The writer maintains that California attempts to keep down the migrants from the Southwest by a process of name-calling. He details charges made against the "Okies," and refutes them.

453. Steinbeck, John. Starving under the orange trees. Amer. Guardian 21(26): 4. Apr. 1, 1938.

Sufferings of the migratory laborers of California.

454. Steinbeck, John. "Their blood is strong." 33pp. San Francisco, Calif., Simon J. Lubin society of California, inc., 1938.
283 St3

"A factual narrative of the life of the migratory agricultural worker in California." - Preface.

Originally published in October 1936 in the San Francisco News. - cf. verso of title page.

Contents: Ch. I. The people, who they are; Ch. II. Squatters' camps; Ch. III. Corporation farming; Ch. IV. Government housing; Ch. V. Relief, medicine, income, diet; Ch. VI. The foreign migrant; Ch. VII. The future? Epilogue - Spring, 1938.

455. Stone, Lee Alexander. The migrant situation in Madera county [California] various paging, processed. [n. p., published by the author(?)] Feb. 2, 1940. Pam. Coll. - Counties

The author, who was county health officer for Madera County, California, relates some of his experiences and achievements in handling the migrant problem of his county. He states, "There have been no squatter camps in Madera county since January 1932. The reason for this being that the health department of the county which I represent, sees to it that those who might become squatters are kept on the move.

Everytime a group of squatters or a single squatter is located, either the Health officer, or his sanitary inspector orders them to move on. In keeping squatters on the move, I have had the fine cooperation of the Sheriff's office, the highway patrol, and the local police in the cities of the county."

456. Stone, Lee Alexander. What is the solution to California's transient labor problem? 21pp., processed. Madera, Calif., June 22, 1938. Pam. Coll. Labor and Wages. Agr.

The pamphlet contains statistics on the numbers of migrants coming into California from various States. Statistics are also given on diseases of various types suffered by migrants in Madera County. The writer presents his own statement of the problem, and his own solution to it, which is unfavorable to the migrant.

457. Taylor, Frank J. California's 'grapes of wrath.' Forum and Century 102(5): 232-238. Nov. 1939. Libr. Cong.

A spirited reply to the accusations implied and expressed in John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath."

458. Taylor, Frank J. Labor on wheels. Country Gent. 108(7): 12-13, 67, illus. July 1938. 6 C833

An account of migrant laborers from Oklahoma, Arkansas, and other states and the problems which they bring to the state of California.

459. Taylor, Paul Schuster, and Rowell, Edward J. Patterns of agricultural labor migration within California. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 47(5): 980-990. Nov. 1938. 158.6 B87M

"This study is part of researches supported by the Farm Security Administration and the Social Security Board."

The fruit, vegetable, and cotton crops of California depend upon migratory labor. The supply of labor is quite generally greater than the demand. The seasonal peaks in labor demand shift from one area to another as the crops of different areas mature at different times. The individual routes of migration are diverse and complex, but the general patterns of migration are fairly well defined. Migration within Imperial Valley was selected for special analysis. Here fluctuations in the movement of laborers were found to occur "with great irregularity as well as with great intensity." Most of the field labor in the area is performed by Mexicans. They were found to be more mobile and unstable than the whites. Educational problems connected with the high mobility in the area are pointed out.

Two maps of California show routes of migration of 50 white families, June 1934-June 1935; and of 50 Mexican families, for the same period. Tables and graphs depicting seasonal mobility in Imperial County are included.

460. Taylor, Paul Schuster, and Rowell, Edward J. Refugee labor migration to California, 1937. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 47(2): 240-250. Aug. 1938. 158.6 B87M

"This study carries through 1937 the statistical record and analysis of the refugee and labor migration to California described in previous articles [Monthly Labor Rev., Feb. 1936 and Mar. 1937]." The statistical basis of the study are the border counts made by the California Bureau of Plant Quarantine, of persons "in need of manual employment" entering California by motor vehicle.

Data on the following topics concerning the migrants are presented: Number of migrants; family composition and race of migrants; routes of entry; occupational status of refugees; and sources of emigration. Numbers of the immigrants who had previously been sharecroppers and farm laborers are given in table 4, p. 247.

Contains tables, and a map depicting numbers of emigrants from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Table 1, p. 242, gives total border counts of immigrants by States of origin, from July 1, 1935 to March 31, 1938.

461. Taylor, Paul Schuster. What shall we do with them? ...Address before the Commonwealth Club of California. 9pp., processed. [San Francisco, Calif., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Farm security administration, Region nine, 1938] 1.9509 Ad8 [no.2]

Discusses the "Dust bowl" migrants to California, the treatment they get in California, and possible solutions to their difficulties. Suggested remedies include reforms and aid in the migrants' States of origin, land reclamation and irrigation, settling the migrants on garden plots and small farms, and cooperative farming.

462. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Migrant households in California, 1938. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 49(3): 622-623. Sept. 1939. 158.6 B87M

This article is a summary of a Farm Security Administration study of 6,655 migrant households in California. Geographic origins of the migrants, their reasons for migrating, length of residence in previous homes and in California, racial composition of the migrants, size of migrant households, ages of children and of the heads of households, previous occupations, amount and type of employment, and places of residence in California are considered.

463. U. S. Farm placement service. California. Annual report, "out-of-State" people and "returning Californians" seeking manual employment who have entered the State of California through the State's border check stations by motor vehicle [1937-1940]. 4 nos., processed. Los Angeles, Calif. [1938-1941] 283.9 Un33R

Each annual report contains monthly statistics of persons entering California by the border check stations. Entrants are classified by States of origin.

464. U. S. Social security board. Employment service division. California. Migrant report. Monthly. Processed. Published at 1200 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

The library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has Jan. 1938 to date.

This report contains the monthly count of "Out-of-State people and returning Californians, who have entered the State of California through border check stations seeking manual employment." The distribution of the migrants by race and geographic origins is shown; and a running annual summary of the border counts, by months, is presented.

The form of the report varies slightly. The 1938 and 1939 reports carried separate counts of single persons and persons in families.

Formerly issued by the U. S. Department of Labor, Employment Service.

465. Weller, George. The Joads beat the cats. Free Amer. 4(11): 14-18. Nov. 1940.

"A 'cat' is a big caterpillar tractor used in large-scale industrial farming."

The writer sketches the situation of the dust-bowl migrants in California, then describes a Farm Security Administration camp for the migrants, near Visalia, in Tulare County.

466. Wood, Samuel E. California migrants. Sociol. and Social Res. 24(3): 248-261. Jan.-Feb. 1940. 280.8 S015

The writer points out that the relations between the native born Californian and the migrant, particularly those from China, Japan, and Mexico, pass through a cycle which includes invitation, welcome, discontent, agitation, legislation, exclusion, and sometimes, friendliness and good-will toward those remaining. "A painful heritage has been left" for the native depression transients and the Dust Bowl migrants. Problems created by this influx of workers, many of whom are needed during certain seasons, are discussed, as is the work of the Federal government in its program of rehabilitation and resettlement.

"The immediate problem that faces California...seems to be the mobilization of public opinion so that it will demand an adequate health, educational, and housing program for the thousands of migrant families who follow the crops. The ultimate solution challenges the very foundations of this highly mechanized, heavily capitalized agricultural industry and perhaps points toward some system whereby the workers through co-operatives and the extension of government credit will be able to utilize to their own advantage the benefits of scientific, mechanized farming."

Education

467. Cocalis, Virginia. The Joads' kids get a break. 7pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Farm security administration, 1940] 1.95 J57

Reprinted from The American Teacher, April 1940.

On the work of the Farm Security Administration, especially as it relates to improved educational opportunities for the children of homesteader families.

468. Heffernan, Helen. Report of conference on education of children of seasonal workers - Fresno State college, Dec. 9-10, 1938. Calif. Jour. Secondary Ed. 7(3): 181-192. Feb. 1939. U. S. Off. Ed. Libr.

Names of persons attending the conference, summaries of papers and remarks, and the recommendations of the conference are given.

469. Rowell, Edward J. The child in the migratory camp - Education. 7pp., processed. [n. p., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Farm security administration, 1939] 1.9509 Ad8R [no. 1]

Based on field researches done in 1935 for the Farm Security Administration, this study presents data "on the education of the children of migratory workers in California in general rather than on the occupants of the Farm Security Administration camps."

Health and Medical Care

470. Blankenship, Charles F., and Safier, Fred. A study of medical problems associated with transients. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Pub. Health Bul. 258, 132pp. Washington, D. C., 1940. 151.66 B87 no. 258

References, pp. 128-132.

"This study, initiated with the specific objective of investigating the public health problems that exist in or are caused by migration and transiency, consists of an analysis of available published material and a field study of case data collected in 20 cities in 15 States...

"The present study is intended to cover the major phases of the transient health problem, but for purposes of orientation, reference is made to the predisposing or exciting causes of migration or transiency, the problems occurring as a result of migration, and those arising from unusual or variable demands on medical facilities. Among the specific questions which the study will attempt to answer are the following:

"1. What factors are associated in the causation of transiency, and how important is the desire for health as one of them?

"2. What statutory provisions serve to discriminate against transients?

"3. What are the administrative practices of agencies giving public assistance to transients?

"4. What are the definite medical needs of transients, and how completely are those needs met?

"5. What influence do transients have on community health?

"6. How can the medical problems associated with transients and transiency best be solved?"

While on the subject of migrants and transients in general,

considerable attention is given to migratory agricultural workers. Illustrated with photographs, and contains statistical charts and tabulations.

471. California. State dept. of public health. Migration and communicable diseases. Calif. Dept. Pub. Health. Weekly Bul. 17(19): 73-74. June 4, 1938. 449.7 C12W
The movement of Chinese, Spanish, Portuguese, Mexicans, and Filipinos into California is briefly sketched, and note made of the diseases they brought in or to which they were peculiarly susceptible.
472. California. State dept. of social welfare. Div. of child welfare services. A study of 132 families in California cotton camps with reference to availability of medical care, by Bertha S. Underhill, Division of child welfare services, California State department of social welfare...in conjunction with Bureau of child hygiene, State department of public health. 31pp., processed. [Sacramento? 1937?] 283 C1272
"Since July, 1936, the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health of the State Department of Public Health has conducted health conferences in the migratory labor camps of California... The following study includes information obtained at fourteen of such health conferences at grower-owned camps in Merced, Madera, and Fresno counties, in the neighborhoods of Madera, Los Banos, Dos Palos, and Firebaugh. It involves histories of 132 families, 72 of which are Mexican, 57 white, 2 negro, and 1 American Indian... The social study includes 755 individuals of which 418 are children under sixteen years of age... Medical data on 270 children, mostly under 8 years of age, is (sic.) included in the study." Each of the fourteen camps is briefly described and conditions of housing and sanitation noted. The families investigated are described, their history given, and data on health and medical needs given. The study contains statistical tables, and a page of photographs.
473. Canter, Esther A. California "renovates" the dust-bowler. Hygeia 18(5): 420-423, 454-455. May 1940. 449.8 H993
Portrays the work of Judy Forbes, a California State nurse, in her health work among the California migrants. Illustrated with photographs.
474. Dickie, Walter M. Health of the migrant. Amer. Med. Assoc. Jour. 111(9): 763-765. Aug. 27, 1938. 448.9 Am37
Numbers of migrants entering California from the middle of 1935 to the middle of 1938 are summarized, and States of origin and chief causes of the migrations given. The distress migrants added greatly to the State's migratory labor supply, and brought hardships upon the migrants. Federal, State, and

local governments cooperated in solving the problems thus placed upon them. The California Department of Public Health, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, inaugurated a program of field health service for the migrants, designed to control communicable diseases, improve sanitation and dietaries, furnish nursing instruction, and render medical and hospital services where needed. Under joint sponsorship of the Farm Security Administration, the California State Department of Public Health, and the California Medical Association, the Agricultural Workers Health and Medical Association was formed. This association furnishes free medical and hospital service to needy migrants. Along with the health program have gone efforts toward improving housing conditions and sanitary facilities. The Farm Security Administration camps, and new and improved private camps mark the progress made in this direction.

Abstract of discussion, pp. 765-766.

The same article, with statistics on migration only through 1937, and without the discussion, appeared in Calif. State Dept. Pub. Health. Weekly Bul. 17(21): 81-83, June 18, and 17(22): 86-87, June 25, 1938. 449.7 C12W

475. Dickie, Walter M. Health problems of migrant families. Tax Digest 17(10): 341-344. Oct. 1939. 284.58 T192

Despite a heavy influx of migrants into California, and the tendency of immigrants to bring diseases with them, the State has successfully met the health menace through wholesale immunization, child health conferences, the activities of the Agricultural Workers Health and Medical Association, and the operation of mobile clinics. The Agricultural Workers Health and Medical Association furnishes medical care and hospitalization to indigent persons who have not been in the State long enough to be eligible for local care. The mobile clinics are station wagons each staffed with a physician, a public health nurse, and a sanitarian; and these accompany the migrants as they follow the crops. The health problems of the migrants are due to malnutrition, to ignorance of health education and sanitation, and to limited financial resources. The solution of these problems is a stabilization of employment conditions so as to provide steadier and more ample incomes; and a regulation and direction of migration within the State which will enable the workers to establish their families in permanent homes.

476. Favernan, Anita E., Whyte, Freda M., and Bolt, Laura E. Report of the second year of the migratory demonstration, July, 1937-June, 1938; trailing child and maternal health into California migratory agricultural camps. 48pp., processed. [Sacramento, California State dept. of public health, Bur. of child hygiene, 1939, U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.]

A report of the maternal and child health work of the California Bureau of Child Hygiene, among the migratory agricultural workers of the San Joaquin Valley, California. Contains tables and photographs.

477. Hellman, Richard. The farmers try group medicine. Harper's Mag. 181(1087): 72-80. Dec. 1940.

On the health and medical care programs of the Farm Security Administration. Health work with the agricultural migrants of California and Arizona is briefly discussed, pp. 79-80.

478. Henigan, Helen. The Government's solution [to the migrant problem]. Trained Nurse and Hosp. Rev. 105(1): 33-35. July 1940. Libr. Cong.

An explanation of the work of the Agricultural Workers Health and Medical Association, directed toward improving the health of the California and Arizona migrants. The author is supervising nurse for the Arizona branch of the association.

479. Kern county (Calif.). Health department. Sanitation division. Survey of Kern county migratory labor problem... Supplementary report as of July 1, 1938 and 1939. 2 nos., processed. [n. p.] 1938, 1939. 283 K45

Reports on the work of the Kern County Health Department directed toward improving the housing and health of migratory agricultural workers.

Illustrated with photographs.

480. Leland, R. G. Medical care for migratory workers. Amer. Med. Assoc. Jour. 114(1): 45-55. Jan. 6, 1940. 448.9 Am37

Causes and extent of migration; movement of the "dust bowlers" to the West and their social-economic characteristics and need for relief and medical care, are discussed. To meet the need for health and medical services, the Agricultural Workers Health and Medical Association was established. The organization of this Association, its work, the number of patients served, and types of service rendered are set forth. Contains statistics on services rendered; and maps showing migratory routes in the United States and California, and the territorial organization of the Association in California and Arizona. The articles of incorporation of the Agricultural Workers Health and Medical Association are appended.

A review-discussion of this article appeared in the Monthly Labor Rev., Aug. 1940, pp. 333-337.

481. Mills, Omer. Health problems among migratory workers. 9pp., processed. [n. p., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Farm security administration, 1938; 1.9509 Ad8M [no. 1]

"A talk given at the annual convention of the California League of Municipalities (Health Officers' Section) at Santa Barbara, California, September 8, 1938."

The situation of the California migrants with respect to

health, their generally low income and poor living conditions, the health hazards of crowded populaces in unsanitary surroundings, and the inability of the migrants to command medical services or to supply adequate, wholesome food for their families are among the topics discussed in this paper. The work of the State and county health departments, the State Department of Immigration and Housing, the Farm Security Administration, the State Relief Administration, and the Agricultural Workers Health and Medical Association, directed toward improving the health and living conditions of the migrants, is outlined.

482. Mirkowich, Nicholas. Migration and infant mortality in rural counties of California. Rural Sociol. 6(2): 160-164. June 1941. 281.28 R88

483. Rowell, Edward J. The child in the migratory camp - Health. 4pp., processed. [n. p., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Farm security administration, Region 9, 1939] 1.9509 Ad8R [no. 2] Based on "the health reports submitted from the Farm Security Administration camp at Shafter." Data on the numbers and types of illnesses are given, and the work of the Farm Security Administration, the California Department of Public Health, and the Agricultural Workers' Health and Medical Association, is explained.

484. Timmons, Rosamond C., and Glacken, Clarence J. Medicine follows the crops. Survey Midmonthly 75(3): 71-72. Mar. 1939. 280.8 C37

Describes the Farm Security Administration program for medical care of agricultural migrants in California. An outline is given of the development and functions of the Agricultural Workers' Health and Medical Association in California. Eligible families become members, not clients or patients. The service follows the migratory laborers. It undertakes a rounded medical service, including hospitalization and emergency dental care. "Red-tape" is cut to the minimum. Cases of benefits given are cited.

485. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bur. of agricultural economics. Library. Health of the migratory agricultural laborer. 6pp., type-written. [Washington, D. C., 1938]

486. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Region nine. Health for Western farm workers. 6pp., processed. San Francisco, Calif., 1940. 1.9505 H34

An outline of the origin, purpose, growth, organization, and services of the Agricultural Workers Health and Medical Association, in California and Arizona.

487. Williams, R. C. Development of medical care plans for low income farm families; three years experience. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health 30(7): 725-735. July 1940. 449.9 Am35

The medical care plans developed by the Farm Security Administration are the subject of the paper. The need for such plans, and how they operate are described. The Agricultural Workers' Health and Medical Association, and its services to the migratory farm laborers of California and Arizona, are briefly discussed.

Housing and Labor Camps

488. Alexander, Will W. The problem of rural housing. 11pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Farm security administration, 1939, 1.95 Ad8 [no. 3]

"Address delivered at the luncheon meeting of the Institute of Citizenship, Atlanta, Ga., February 15, 1939."

Rural slums are declared to be as great a menace to local and national health and welfare as are city slums. Bad housing conditions in the rural South are pointed out particularly. The serious plight of migrants in California, Arizona, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Texas, Florida, and New Jersey, with respect to housing, is emphasized. Some achievements of the Farm Security Administration in building rural houses are presented. Dr. Alexander believes that the provision of decent and healthful housing is a public function; and he cites England's recent successful experience in improving rural housing.

489. Baxter, W. F. Mobile farm family camps. U. S. Employment Serv. Employment Serv. News 6(3): 3-4. Mar. 1939. 158.3 Em72

A discussion of the Farm Security Administration's program of providing mobile camps for migratory farm workers and their families. The program was to be inaugurated in Oregon, where four such mobile camps were projected. Advantages of these camps include pure water supply, sanitary facilities, hot-water supply for bathing and laundering, provision for recreation, first-aid and child clinics, and the services of a camp nurse and a camp manager. Physical setting of the camps, and some of the problems of construction and transportation are set forth.

490. Bemis, M. E. Experiments in rural rehabilitation. Calif. Cult. 86(18): 477, 496-497. Sept. 9, 1939. 6 Cl2

A discussion of the Farm Security Administration's Cold-water Camp for migratory cotton pickers, near Phoenix, Arizona; and some reflections on the value of the Farm Security Administration's camp program in general.

491. Brown, Philip. Toward farm security. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 24(6): 13-15. June 1940. 1 Ec7Ag

An explanation of the work of the Farm Security Administration. Efforts of the Administration to aid distressed agricultural migrants have taken the form of migratory labor camps, of which there were 31 in 7 States at the time this article was written; and of stopping migration at its source, through the various loan and guidance programs of the FSA.

492. California. Div. of immigration and housing. Report of labor camp inspections for the year 1940. 43pp., processed. Los Angeles, Calif. [1941]. 283.9 C124

The report is issued in two parts: Text of the report; and supplementary tables, designated as Exhibits A - M.

The report outlines "the work of the Division of Immigration and Housing...in one of its most important functions, namely, labor camp inspection for the year 1940."

The supplementary tables show statistical data for camps by counties. The numbers, populations, types, housing facilities, and sanitary facilities of the camps are shown. A table, Exhibit E, shows the labor camp population by nationalities.

Similar information is contained in the Jan.-July 1939 report, which is also in the library.

493. California. Governor's commission on reemployment. Reemployment. Report. 95pp. Sacramento, Calif., State printing office [1939]. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

Partial bibliography of documentary material, pp. 91-95.

Recommendations of the committee regarding rural housing in California, directed toward enabling the State "to provide homes and cooperative farming projects for homeless farm laborers," are given on pp. 67-74.

494. Epstein, Jesse. Housing migrant agricultural workers. A talk delivered at the eighth annual meeting of the National association of housing officials, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 15, 1940. 4pp., processed. [n. p., 1940]. Pam. Coll. - Population, Rural

Growth and extent of the migrant problem is referred to, and causes of this growth noted. Mechanization of agriculture and its displacement of hand labor are emphasized.

The housing required for these migrants is of two types - semi-temporary, for the periods of seasonal employment; and more permanent, for the periods of unemployment. A maximum of 500,000 persons should be provided for during periods of unemployment. Present housing conditions of the migrants in various parts of the country are touched upon. The housing program of the Farm Security Administration for the migrant workers is explained.

495. Glacken, Clarence J. Tents, trailers, and culture in migratory camps. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Labor Inform. Bul, 7(8): 1-3. Aug. 1940. 158.6 L11

The writer, who is a member of the California State Relief Administration for Tulare County, depicts conditions, persons, events, and activities which are typical of every-day life and activity in the Farm Security Administration's migratory labor camps in California.

496. Housing for migratory agricultural workers. 8pp., processed. Pam. Coll. - Labor and Wages, Agricultural; also 1.95 H812 Reprinted from Public Welfare News, July 1939.

Bad housing conditions which were characteristic of migratory agricultural workers' camps led the Farm Security Administration to undertake a program of providing improved camps and camping facilities for these workers. A typical Farm Security Administration camp - its physical arrangement, its management, the conveniences it provides - is described. The portable-camp program of the Administration also is outlined. In conjunction with the camp program, the Farm Security Administration is sponsoring a health program, and provides facilities for social life and contacts. As the economic status of any of the campers improves, they are encouraged to move into more adequate and permanent cottages and houses; and, where conditions permit, are aided in securing farms of their own.

497. Improved housing for cotton pickers. Ariz. Farmer Prod. 19(17): 1, 21. Aug. 17, 1940. 6 Ar44

This article is concerned with the Farm Security Administration camps, and improved private camps, for Arizona's migratory cotton pickers. Illustrated with photographs.

498. Keagle, Cora L. Model migratory camp. Calif. Cult. 85(4): 91, 118-119. Feb. 12, 1938. 6 C12

The Federal Farm Security Administration camp at Shafter, California.

499. McWilliams, Carey. Memorandum on housing conditions among migratory workers in California... March 20, 1939. 16pp., processed. [Los Angeles] California Division of immigration and housing, 1939. 283 M252M

This memorandum summarizes reports from the district inspectors of the Division of Immigration and Housing, on the housing situation in the California migratory labor camps. Tables occurring throughout the paper present statistical summaries of employment in the different crops, nationality and marital status of workers, types of housing, rating of camps, numbers of camps, whether camps are permanent or temporary, and county statistics on camps and camp population.

The total number of migratory workers engaged in California agriculture at the time of the report is set at approximately 236,782. Recommendations for dealing with the situation include the accumulation of more accurate statistical data, extension of the Farm Security Administration's camp program, and closer cooperation between the Farm Security Administration and State and county agencies; government aid to growers to enable them to build better camps for their workers; a State Housing Authority to provide housing for the inhabitants of the shack-towns and rural slums; and community provision of camps in those communities where crop seasons are very short.

500. McWilliams, Carey. Testimony...before the subcommittee of the United States Senate committee on education and labor, at Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 1940. 70pp., processed. [n. p., 1940] Pam. Coll.

A brief history of the California State Division of Immigration and Housing and its functions is given. Housing conditions of the California migrant laborers are discussed, for the following types of camps: private labor camps; auto and trailer camps; and shacktowns and squatter camps. Seven individual squatter camps are reported on in detail. Included among these are cheap subdivisions where the settlers may acquire their own land and build their houses or shelters. The report recommends a State-wide survey of rural housing; extension of the labor camps, mobile camps, and labor homes programs of the Farm Security Administration; the provision of community camps by the counties or the State; creation of a State housing authority to work with the U. S. Housing Authority; and improvement of conditions in private camps.

A statistical supplement, consisting of 32 tables and 9 charts, presents data on the number of camps inspected, population of the camps, nationality of camp inhabitants, sanitary facilities, bathing facilities, hot water facilities, ratings of different types of camps, condition and size of camps in specified counties, and numbers of camps classified by types of crops.

501. Madera county, Calif. Board of supervisors. Ordinance no. 176, an ordinance regulating the construction, sanitation and conduct of house courts and tent camp spaces; providing for the issuing of permits for the operation of same and prohibiting squatter camps in the unincorporated areas of the County of Madera, State of California. 3pp. [Madera, Calif., 1939] Pam. Coll.

Text of an ordinance adopted May 9, 1939.

502. Stone, Lee Alexander. Carey McWilliams demands labor camps be put in order. 5pp., processed. [Madera, Calif., 1939] Pam. Coll. Labor and Wages, Agricultural
The writer discusses Mr. McWilliams' efforts to clean up the private labor camps in California, and criticizes Mr. McWilliams' and Governor Olson's interest in the agricultural workers.
503. Todd, Charles L. Trampling out the vintage. Farm security camps provide the Imperial Valley migrants with a home and a hope. Common Sense 8(7): 7-8, 30. July 1939.
504. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Consumers' council division. Camps on wheels. U. S. Dept. Agr. Consumers' Council Div. Consumers' Guide 7(4): 3-5, 14. Nov. 15, 1940. 1.94 Ad422C
An explanation of the Farm Security Administration's mobile camp program for migratory agricultural workers. Illustrated with photographs.
505. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Farm security, the work of the Farm security administration. 8pp. Washington, D. C. [1939?] 1.5 F222
Camps for migrant farm families, pp. 7-8.
507. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Migratory farm workers camps. 8pp., processed. Washington, D. C. [1940] 1.95 M582
A series of tables and a list giving numbers, names, location, and description of the Farm Security Administration's camps for migratory agricultural workers.
508. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration] Mobile camps for migrant farm families. 8pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] 1940. 1.95 M71
A description of the Farm Security Administration's mobile camp program for migratory agricultural workers.
509. White, Nate R. Farm democracy on wheels. Christian Sci. Monitor. Weekly Mag. Sect. Oct. 19, 1940, pp. 8-9, illus.
A short article on the Farm Security Administration camp program for migratory farm workers in California.

510. Wood, Samuel E. Municipal shelter camps for California migrants. Sociol. and Social Res. 23(3): 222-227. 280.8 S015

The Fresno Shelter Camp for unmarried migrant men, how it operates, and the service it renders.

511. Wood, Samuel E. Wine from the "Grapes of wrath." New federal camps demonstrate possibilities for improving living conditions of "dust bowl" migrants; but available facilities can satisfy housing demands of only a few of the needy "Joads." Natl. Munic. Rev. 28(9): 611-618, 625. Sept. 1939. 280.8 N21

Discusses the housing situation of California's migratory farm laborers. Private camps; the Farm Security Administration camps, homesteads, and labor homes; and local municipal and county camps, are considered. Camps or housing facilities designed especially for single transients are provided by a number of cities, and by the California State Relief Administration. It is emphasized that housing facilities are very meager, and that the various governmental housing programs are merely palliatives.

NEGROES

512. Brown, Jean Collier. The negro woman worker. U. S. Dept. Labor. Women's Bur. Bul. 165, 17pp. Washington, D. C., 1938. 158.92 B87 no. 165

Workers in agriculture (numbers employed, typical employment conditions, the future of southern agriculture and the Negro worker) pp. 6-8.

513. Davis, Charles S. The cotton kingdom in Alabama. 233pp. Montgomery, Ala., Ala. State Dept. of archives and history, 1939. 281.372 D29

Bibliography, pp. 201-225.

"My purpose in this study is to describe the principal phases of plantation management, as well as the commercial and financial aspects of cotton planting in Alabama to the outbreak of the Civil War, in the hope that this presentation may be a step toward a more complete understanding of Southern ante-bellum economics."

Partial contents: Ch. III. Plantation management; Ch. IV. Purchase and care of slaves; Ch. V. Slavery and the law.

Contains charts and maps.

514. Grigsby, S. Earl, and Hoffsonner, Harold. Cotton plantation laborers; a socio-economic study of laborers on cotton plantations in Concordia Parish, Louisiana. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 328, 40pp. University, La., Feb. 1941.

"Increasing mechanization in cotton farming, combined with reduction in cotton acreages, is giving rise to much specula-

tion concerning the future position of farm tenants, sharecroppers, and laborers under these new conditions. The present study makes no attempt to forecast, but it assumes that the situation of the common farm laborer is a focal point in this changing economy. As such, it analyzes the laborer's present economic and social condition with the view that such information may be of value in meeting what appears to be an impending critical situation."

Partial contents: Brief agricultural history of Concordia Parish; social characteristics of negro farm laborers in Concordia Parish; employment and wages; earnings and income.

Among the many subjects treated in the report are child labor, community participation, seasonality of employment, piecework rates and daily earnings, education, cash income and perquisites received. The study is restricted primarily to negro farm laborers.

Contains tables, charts, and maps.

515. Leonard, O. E., and Loomis, C. P. A study of mobility and levels of living among negro sharecropper and wage-laborer families of the Arkansas River valleys. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Farm Pop. and Rural Life Activ. 13(2): 1-11, processed. Apr. 15, 1939. 1.9 Ec763Fa

The information for this study was collected in February and March 1938 from approximately 306 negro families in Jefferson, Phillips and Miller Counties, Arkansas. "Some of the more noteworthy findings were: (1) No considerable financial difference is in evidence between the sharecropper and wage-laborer families. Net cash incomes were approximately equal (\$296 and \$293); however, the value of home-use products was approximately \$50 higher for the sharecropper families. (2) Number of times moved is apparently closely linked with value of living. As compared with families that had made 3 or more moves, those which had moved had a higher appraised value of living (\$394 and \$457), consumed more homegrown products (\$57 and \$82), and had more livestock (\$21 and \$27). (3) Attendance at the community social organizations decreased with an increase in the number of times moved. Husbands, wives, children under 15, and children over 15, of the non-moving group attended the community organizations more than did the individuals of families which moved 3 times and over. (4) The reasons given for moving, in the order of greatest frequency, were: (a) chance for economic betterment, (b) change of operator or operator's methods of farming, (c) just wanted to move, (d) disagreement with landlord, (e) loss of job, (f) physical or family misfortune, and (g) to improve living and/or social conditions. (5) Families of the survey were found to have a relatively low birth rate compared with other rural negro farm groups."

516. National conference on the problems of the negro and negro youth, 2d, Washington, D. C., 1939. Proceedings...Washington, D. C., January 12, 13 and 14, 1939. 123pp., processed. [Washington, 1939] 173.2 Yo8Na 2d

Protection of the interests of farm laborers, pp. 50-51 (from the report of the Committee on Farm Tenancy and Rural Problems). The Committee recommends extension of the principle of minimum wages to agricultural workers, and organization of these workers for collective bargaining.

517. Parkins, Almon Ernest. The South, its economic-geographic development. 528pp. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc.; London, Chapman & Hall, ltd., 1938. 278.002 P22

Bibliography, pp. 506-518.

The section on "slavery and its effect on agricultural advancement," pp. 224-238, gives a background for many of the economic and social problems of present-day agriculture in the South.

518. Phillips, Ulrich B. Plantations with slave labor and free. Agr. Hist. 12(1): 77-95. Jan. 1938. 30.98 Ag8

A historical study of the customary slave regime on Southern plantations, with special attention to the plantations or types of plantations which employed wage laborers instead of slaves. In the latter group were the sugar plantations of Louisiana, the rice plantations of Carolina, and some plantations in the cotton belt, the most notable of which was the plantation of James M. Smith, in Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

519. Powdermaker, Hortense. After freedom, a cultural study in the deep South. 408pp. New York, The Viking press, 1939. 280.045 P87

"An effort has been made in this book to view a unit of southern American culture in terms of human beings who have inherited a historical situation and whose personalities are being constantly affected by the culture in which they live." The "unit" of culture on which the study is based is a county seat and its cotton-growing hinterland in Mississippi, to which the name Cottonville is given. "Throughout the study the emphasis is on the Negro."

Ch. 6, The Negro on the Plantation, is a study of the plantation life and work of negroes, and of the tenancy and sharecropping system.

520. Shugg, Roger W. Origins of class struggle in Louisiana; a social history of white farmers and laborers during slavery and after, 1840-1875. 372pp. University, La., Louisiana State University press, 1939. 277.033 Sh9

Bibliography, pp. 332-363.

"In these essays an attempt is made to isolate the white farmers and laborers of Louisiana as a class in order to

analyze their situation and condition in a society that passed through war from slave to free labor. The Negro is considered in his relation to the whites but excluded from the category of the masses because he always belonged to a racial caste rather than a social class." - Preface.

Contents: I. The Travelers' view reconsidered; II. Characteristics of the several classes; III. Social conditions in the old regime; IV. Free labor and slavery; V. Government by gentlemen; VI. Secession and war; VII. Class and race strife; VIII. Survival of the plantation system; IX. Rise of the poor white; Appendix (tables).

521. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Bibliography on negro labor, comp. in office of Lawrence A. Oxley, Field representative of U. S. Employment service. 34pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] 1937. 159.61 B47

522. Weaver, Robert C. Economic factors in negro migration - past and future. Social Forces 18(1): 90-101. Oct. 1939. 280.8 J823
A general treatment, in which some attention is given to Negro tenants, sharecroppers, and agricultural laborers.

523. Wilson, Isabella C. Sickness and medical care among the negro population in a Delta area of Arkansas. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 372, 36pp. Fayetteville, Mar. 1939.

"It was the purpose of this study to gather facts from rural negro families in a typical delta area in regard to: (1) The amount and kinds of sickness prevalent in those families, (2) the availability of medical services, (3) the type of such services utilized, (4) the costs of medical service, and (5) the effect of income, location, and occupational status on the use of such services." A section on "sickness and medical care according to occupation and tenure," pp. 25-31, presents data for farm laborers.

Contains tables.

524. Writers' program. Virginia. The negro in Virginia, compiled by workers of the Writers' program of the Work projects administration in the State of Virginia...Sponsored by the Hampton institute. 380pp. New York, Hastings house, 1940. 138 W93

Of interest to the labor student are the following chapters: I, Arrival; II, Servant and slave; VII, In the field; VIII, Slave row; XXII, Black laws; XXVII, Labor; XXVIII. Country life.

OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS

525. Baker, J. N. A study of deaths from farm accidents in Alabama. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health 30(1): 22-34. Jan. 1940. 449.9 Am3J
"Chairman's address delivered before the Health Officers Section of the American Public Health Association at the Sixty-eighth annual meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 19, 1939."
This study is based upon data secured through accident questionnaires collected over the period 1932-1938. Data on 3648 home accidents and 1485 farm industrial accidents were collected. Farm industrial accidents reach a high annual peak in June. All ages are involved, but the accident rate rises after the age of forty-five is reached. Cutting and sawing of lumber was responsible for 20 per cent of the accidents; caring for livestock, for 14.6 per cent; plowing, 12.2 per cent; vehicle driving, 8.7 per cent; clearing land, 6.7 per cent; and riding animals, 6.7 per cent. Conclusions from the study were as follows: "1. Accidents are an important cause of death on the farm and in the farm home. 2. A revision of our present accident questionnaire form seems definitely indicated. 3. More detailed information on the causes of accidents must be obtained. 4. Farm accidents, like all other accidents, should be viewed as preventable causes of death and every effort made to reduce them to a minimum."
526. Beware the perils of peace! Wis. Agr. and Farmer 67(13): 1, 23. June 29, 1940. 6 W751
On farm accidents in Wisconsin. Statistics on accidents from specified causes are given. Efforts and movements to lower the accident rate are outlined.
527. Cook, Irving C. H. On farm accidents. Rural New Yorker 100(5503): 326. May 17, 1941. 6 R88
Based largely on an article on the subject by John H. Powers (item no. 535) appearing in the Journal of the American Medical Association.
528. Graham, I. D. Progress in farm accident prevention. Kans. State Bd. Agr. Bien. Rpt. (1937-1938) 31: 28-29. 2 K13R
A brief report on efforts to prevent farm accidents in Kansas. A farm accident-prevention campaign was inaugurated by a farm accident committee of the Kansas State Safety Council. Some successful results of this campaign are noted.
529. Kansas. Farm accident committee. A farm safety primer, with rules governing county and State safety contests. 35pp. Topeka, Kans. State printing plant, 1940. 449.15 K13 1940
Numbers of farm accidents, their causes, and safety methods, are presented in the pamphlet.

530. Kansas. State board of agriculture. Thirtieth biennial report... for the years 1935 and 1936. Topeka, 1937. 2 Kl3R 30th.
Farm accidents in Kansas, pp. 15-31. Statistics on farm accidents in the State were collected in surveys made by the county and township assessors in Kansas for 1934 and 1935. 3255 farm accidents were reported in 1934; 2,860 in 1935. Loss of time due to accidents amounted to 132,934 days in 1934; and 118,772 in 1935. Accidents are classed by source - whether they were due to machinery, livestock, falls, or other sources.
531. Kossoris, Max D., and Kjaer, Swen. Industrial injuries in the United States during 1937. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 48(3): 597-615. 158.6 B87M
Included in tables, pp. 599-600, are the numbers of accidents in agriculture - total number, numbers by extent of injury, and number per million workers.
532. McCrory, S. H. Safety on the farm is mostly home made. An address...before the fourth annual Northwest accident conference, St. Paul, Minn...Apr. 11, 1939. 12pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural engineering [1939;] 1.9 En3S
Accidents on the farm - extent of the accident hazard, causes or sources of accidents, and safety measures and devices - are discussed.
533. Mohler, J. C. Rural risks. Natl. Safety News 37(1): 21-22, 71-72, illus. Jan. 1938. 449.8 N212
Statistics on farm accidents and the outstanding causes of such accidents are given. The article is based mainly on data obtained from a farm accident survey in the State of Kansas.
534. National safety council. Accident facts, 1940 ed. 112pp. Chicago [1940] 289.69 N21
Report and statistics on farm accidents, pp. 24-25, 78. Based on reports of the Kansas State Board of Health and "three State health departments."
The library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has also the 1938 and 1939 editions.
535. Powers, John H. The hazards of farming. Amer. Med. Assoc. Jour. 113(15): 1375-1379. Oct. 7, 1939. 448.9 Am37
This paper is based on a review of 310 farm accidents, which occurred "in a rural section of New York State," of such seriousness as to require treatment in the local hospital, during the years 1929-1938 inclusive. The accidents are analyzed as to incidence, liability, and seasonal distribution; location; etiology; distribution by age and sex; interval

between accident and admission to hospital; classification and topographic distribution of injuries and fractures; period of hospitalization; cost of the accidents to the injured; fatalities.

Statistical analyses are presented in charts, graphs, and tables.

Abstract of discussion, pp. 1378-1379.

536. Price, David J., and Roethe, Harry E. Farm accidents take a heavy toll. 4pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural chemistry and engineering [1940] 1.932 A2Ag8 no. 49

Points out that more fatal accidents occur in farming than in any other occupation; and gives accident statistics for Kansas, Alabama, Illinois, and Minnesota.

537. Stoddard, Carlton. Farm accidents are committed. Successful Farming 38(6): 11, 45-46. 6 Sul2

Farm accidents, how they happen, and how to avoid them.

538. Thrush, Richard W. Winter hazards on the farm. Calif. Cult. 87(25): 666-667. Dec. 14, 1940. 6 Cl2

The accident hazard on the farm in winter.

539. Wallace, B. A. Farm accidents costly. Ohio Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 215, 4pp. Columbus, Dec. 1940. 275.29 Oh38B no. 215

Instances of farm accidents and their resulting costs are cited. The Ohio workmen's compensation law as it applies to agriculture is explained.

540. We need to cut our accident rate. Wallaces Farmer 64(5): 141. Mar. 11, 1939. 6 W15

Brief discussion of, and statistics on, farm accidents.

541. Wilson, William A. Agricultural accidents. Calif. Dept. Agr. Bul. 28(1): 67-69. Jan. 1939. 2 Cl2M

Figures on farm accidents in California, 1937, and percentage increase, 1936-1937, are given. About 40% of the accidents were attributable to power driven machinery, 26% to farm animals, and the remainder to falls and other accident possibilities. The California Bureau of Accident Prevention is helping to diminish and control these accidents. Suggestions and methods for accident prevention are presented.

PEONAGE

542. [American civil liberties union]. Peonage in Georgia; an investigator's report on forced labor in Warren county, Georgia, in 1937, published to expose conditions marking many parts of the agricultural South. 8pp. [New York, 1938] Pam. Coll. - Negroes

An insight into the methods employed by some Southern cotton growers to obtain negro cotton pickers.

543. Aptheker, Herbert. America has her peons, too. New Masses 35(10): 9-11. May 28, 1940. Libr. Cong.
An "exposé of 1940's slavery - the peons of the South."
544. Preece, Harold. Peonage, 1940 style slavery. 29pp., processed. Chicago, Ill., Abolish peonage committee, International labor defense [1940]
An exposure of conditions of virtual slavery among plantation laborers in Oglethorpe County, Georgia. Efforts of interested agencies to put an end to debt slavery and abuse of the poor in the area are outlined.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

545. Allen, James S. Agrarian tendencies in the Philippines. Pacific Affairs 11(1): 52-65. Mar. 1938. 280.8 P11
The writer has used the unpublished report of the Fact Finding Survey which was created by President Quezon in 1935 "to determine the nature, extent and cause of agrarian troubles" as an aid in coming to some tentative conclusions regarding present agrarian tendencies. Among the tendencies noted are the increasing concentration of land ownership, particularly in the hands of private corporations and hacenderos; the increase in the use of agricultural wage labor and in tenancy; usury; and abuses in landlord-tenant relations.
A reply to this article, by the Compañia General de Tabacos de Filipinas, appears in Pacific Affairs 11(4): 493-495. Dec. 1938. Allegations of the author, in so far as they relate to this company, are denied in the reply.
A rejoinder by the author appears in Pacific Affairs 12(2): 191-193. June 1939.
546. Dawson, Owen L. Philippine agriculture, a problem of adjustment. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relations. Foreign Agr. 4(7): 383-456. July 1940. 1.9 Ec7For
Farm labor, pp. 413-416. Table 4, p. 415, shows the distribution of population and agricultural labor in the Philippines, by provinces.
547. Dennison, Eleanor. Philippine labor under the Commonwealth. Far East. Survey 7(24): 277-282. Dec. 7, 1938. 280.9 In872
This article covers both agrarian and industrial labor; and discusses the Social Justice program of President Quezon, legislative measures designed to benefit labor, the Rice Tenancy Act, compulsory arbitration, wage rates, strikes, population redistribution, and labor unions.

548. Hauser, Ernest O. Runblings in the Philippines. Survey Graphic 28(5): 330-333. May 1939. 280.8 C37G

Describes the unrest among the Philippine tenant farmers and sharecroppers; and tells some of the things President Quezon, through his program of "social justice," is doing to relieve the situation.

549. Lasker, Bruno. Filipinos in California. Amerasia 3(12): 575-579. Feb. 1940. Libr. Cong.

A general treatment, in which agricultural laborers are considered. It is stated that, "Since passage of the Philippine Independence Act in 1934, the social and economic position of Filipino workers in the United States has undergone a gradual improvement." Filipino agricultural laborers compete with other agricultural laborers, and employers like to have them to draw from.

550. Lava, Horacio C. Levels of living in the Ilocos regions, by Horacio C. Lava, College of business administration, University of the Philippines. Inst. Pacific Relations. Philippine Council. Study No. 1, 94pp. [Manila, 1938] 280.9 In7822 no. 1
Bibliography, pp. 93-94.

"The present study has two objectives: to help the Institute of Pacific Relations in its task of comparing standards of living of various peoples, and to serve as basis for a true understanding of the labor problem in this country [the Ilocos region of the Philippine Islands, and of its agrarian aspect." Ninety-three families, consisting of 451 persons, were investigated. "The families investigated are all agriculturists, either working as tenants on some other person's land, or cultivating a plot of their own." Subjects studied included diet, yearly expenditure for food, living conditions and facilities, yearly income, value of holdings, and the attitude of the rural workers toward the urban proletariat.

551. Maulit, Dimas. Introduction to agricultural economics in the Philippines. 317pp. Manila, Dept. of public instruction, Bur. of education, 1936. 281.1995 M44

References at end of chapters.

Farm labor and wages, pp. 33-56.

552. Runes, I. T. General standards of living and wages of workers in the Philippine sugar industry. 42pp. [Manila?] Philippine council, Institute of Pacific relations [1939] (International research series) 284.4 R87

A study of working and living conditions among Philippine sugar cane plantation workers, based on a survey of 173 families of plantation workers in the Provinces of Occidental Negros, Iloilo, Laguna, Tarlac, and Pampanga, during the months of August, September, and part of October, 1938.

The survey indicated that wages and income were very low, employment was seasonal and unsteady; working hours were long and injurious to health, medical facilities were very inadequate; social service, welfare aids, and schools were lacking; and that the working family spends almost its entire income "for food and clothing of the lowest quality and quantity." Lodging was provided free to laborer families by the plantations, but other perquisites granted to the laborers were negligible in value.

553. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Wages and working conditions in the Philippines, 1938 and 1939. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 50(3): 727-732. Mar. 1940. 158.6 B87M

Agricultural labor is briefly discussed on pp. 729-731. There were 3,500,000 (estimated) gainfully employed in Philippine agriculture in 1938, which represented 87.5 per cent. of all gainfully employed workers. The number of labor organizations in agriculture and their membership are given on p. 731.

554. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Wages in Philippine provinces, April 1939. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 49(3): 716-717. Sept. 1939. 158.6 B87M

Agricultural wages are included. The range and average of wages, in pesos, are given.

PUERTO RICO

555. Frazer, O. B. Labor's status in the sugar industry. Facts about Sugar 35(2): 58-59, illus. Feb. 1940. 65.8 F11

Wages, hours, working conditions, supply of laborers, and work-sharing in the sugar industry of Puerto Rico are discussed in this article. Work arrangements are determined by collective bargaining, and the workers also enjoy the benefits of workmen's compensation.

556. Gayer, Arthur David, Homan, Paul T., and James, Earle K. The sugar economy of Puerto Rico. 326pp. New York, Columbia university press, 1938. 281.365 G25

Bibliography, pp. 309-313.

Partial contents: Ch. XII. Employment and hours of labor; Ch. XIII. Wages and earnings in the sugar industry; Ch. XIV. Supplemental incomes; Ch. XV. Collective labor agreements; Ch. XIX. The distribution of income from sugar (the wage problem, pp. 281-287); Ch. XX. The land question.

The chapter on supplemental incomes (ch. XIV) gives information regarding housing facilities and arrangements, medical and welfare services, and food incomes. The chapter on col-

lective labor agreements (ch. XV) contains a history and explanation of these agreements ("convenios"), statistics on strikes in the sugar industry, 1931-1936, and a table of minimum wage rates established by the "convenios" of 1935-36 and 1936-37.

557. Malaret, René Jiménez. Síntesis de los trabajos realizados en Puerto Rico por la División de rehabilitación rural de la PRRA. Revista de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio de Puerto Rico 31(4): 532-538. Oct.-Dec. 1939. 8 R325

Summarizes the work done in Puerto Rico by the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.

558. Martinez, P. Rivera. Labor conditions in Puerto Rico. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Labor Inform. Bul. 7(2): 4-7. Feb. 1940. 158.6 L11

The author depicts the bad social-economic conditions in the Island, and labor conditions and wage rates in Puerto Rican agriculture and industries. Wage rates in coffee, sugar, tobacco, and fruit production are given. An outline of labor legislation, and of the work of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor are given.

559. Otero, P. Morales, and others. Health and socio-economic studies in Puerto Rico. II. Health and socio-economic conditions in the tobacco, coffee and fruit regions. By P. Morales Otero, Manuel A. Pérez, R. Ramírez Santos, Rafaela Espino and Mario Marrera. pp. 201-289. 1939. Reprint Coll.

Reprinted from the Puerto Rico Journal of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, March 1939, pp. 201-289.

Bibliography, p. 277.

This study presents the results of a survey of 246 rural barrios of 47 municipalities, representative of the tobacco, coffee and fruit regions of Puerto Rico. Only farm laborers and their families were investigated. Data are given on health, housing, social conditions, and economic conditions. The section on economic conditions presents information and statistics on numbers, occupations, and wage rates of gainful workers; annual earnings; and annual incomes.

560. Otero, P. Morales, and Pérez, Manuel A. Health and socio-economic studies in Puerto Rico. III. Physical measurements of agricultural workers. Puerto Rico Jour. Pub. Health and Trop. Med. 14(4): 450-474. June 1939. 448.8 P83

Bibliography, pp. 473-474.

"The material for this study was drawn from the physical examination records of 15,493 agricultural workers employed by the P. R. R. A. [Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration] during 1936 and 1937." - Summary.

The purpose of the study was "to analyze through established methods the so-called standard measurements - height, weight, thoracic expansion - of a representative part of the rural male population of Puerto Rico, in an effort to obtain a trustworthy idea of the physique of Puerto Rican Peasant which may add to our knowledge of the health and socio-economic conditions in the rural areas of the Island."

561. Otero, P. Morales, and Pérez, Manuel A. Health and socio-economic studies in Puerto Rico. IV. Physical impairments of adult life among agricultural workers. Puerto Rico Jour. Pub. Health and Trop. Med. 15(4): 285-313. June 1940. 448.8 P83 Bibliography, pp. 312-313.

Data for this study were obtained from examination of workers "in the workers' camps established by the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration in 1936 and 1937, as a means for the selection of workers best qualified for the grant of farmsteads, and also for agricultural, industrial and educational training centers."

Diseases are classified as to type, and statistics on their occurrence are given.

562. Picó, Rafael. Land tenure in the leading types of farming of Puerto Rico. Econ. Geog. 15(2): 135-145. Apr. 1939. 278.8 Ec7

The author describes the land tenure situation in the three leading types of farming in the Island - sugar cane, coffee, and tobacco. In the areas where sugar cane predominates, tenure is characterized by large farms concentrated in the hands of few owners. In areas where coffee predominates, farms are medium in size, and a greater percentage are cultivated by owners. The tobacco-growing areas are characterized by small farms and homesteads, with a large percentage of operators (31 per cent.) being tenants and share-croppers.

"Thousands of laborers," it is stated, are engaged in these three major types of agriculture; and percentages of the Island's agricultural laborers engaged in each type are given. The author recommends the breaking up of the large estates, and elimination of absentee ownership, in the sugar industry; foresees the establishment, in the coffee area, of more homestead farms "as subsistence units to place the laborers on the land"; and recommends that the tobacco tenants and share-croppers be placed on farms of their own.

"Part of the material used in the article, especially the illustrations, is taken from the author's unpublished dissertation The Geographic Regions of Puerto Rico presented at the School of Geography of Clark University as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Ph. D. degree." The article is illustrated with photographs and maps.

563. Puerto Rico. Dept. of agriculture and commerce. What sugar means to Puerto Rico. 39pp. San Juan [1940] 281.365 P96

On the dependence of Puerto Rico on its sugar industry, and the benefits which that industry has brought to the Island. The status of, and benefits enjoyed by, the agricultural laborers in the sugar industry are discussed on pp. 21-27. The industry pays high farm wages, follows a share-the-work policy in order to furnish employment to as many laborers as possible, and does not employ women and children. In addition, the agricultural workers are organized and enjoy the advantages of collective bargaining, and are covered by the Island's social and labor legislation.

564. Puerto Rico. Dept. of labor. Annual report of the commissioner of labor...1939-40. [9th] 103pp. San Juan, 1940. 283.9 P962
Information on agricultural labor is included in the report. Statistics on strikes and labor controversies during the year 1939-1940 are given on pages 50-51. Statistics on wages and hours of agricultural workers appear on pages 53, 54, 58-66.

565. [Puerto Rico. Dept. of labor] Child labor in farm areas. Puerto Rico Labor News 1(5): 40, 50. Mar.-Apr. 1938. Pam. Coll. - Children in Agr.

Agricultural child labor is a problem in Puerto Rico. Poor economic conditions compel children to leave school, and work in the fields for low wages. Efforts of the government to reduce child and woman labor, and effects of the Sugar Act of 1937 are sketched.

566. Puerto Rico. Dept. of labor. Facts about the Puerto Rican coffee industry. Puerto Rico Labor News 3(1-2): 1-3. Jan.-Apr. 1940.
Includes information on the working and living conditions, length of the work week, and average wage rates, per hour and per week, of the coffee plantation laborers.

567. Puerto Rico. Dept. of labor. The 1940 collective agreement for the sugar industry. Puerto Rico Labor News 2(6): 199-203. Nov.-Dec. 1939.

This agreement was islandwide, and covered the whole sugar industry, from farm work to mill work. It was made between the Free Federation of Labor, a state branch of the American Federation of Labor, and the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico. Text of the agreement is given. A schedule of wage rates in cultivating and harvesting operations is given.

568. Puerto Rico. Governor. Fortieth annual report...1940. 170pp. [San Juan, P. R., Bur. of supplies, printing, and transportation] 1940. 252.74 G74

Agriculture, pp. 36-38; labor, pp. 62-64; average weekly wages, working hours and earnings of laborers in various

industries, Exhibit 58, pp. 196-206. Numbers of tenants and agricultural laborers are given on p. 57. Exhibit 58 contains statistics on numbers of employees in sugar, tobacco, and coffee growing, their hours of work, and their earnings per hour and per week.

Similar information is found in the 1938 and 1939 annual reports, both of which are in the library.

569. Puerto Rico. Reconstruction administration. Census of Puerto Rico: 1935. Population: Bulletin No. 2, Characteristics of the population, including occupations. Prepared under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, chief statistician for population in the U. S. Bureau of the census. 35pp. - Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. 173.2-P962C
In Spanish and English.

The following types of statistics are given for farm laborers: Numbers of laborers by sex and by urban and rural areas (table 44, p. 48); farm laborers by sex and age-groups (table 45, p. 53); children 10 to 17 years of age as farm laborers (table 46, p. 56); male farm laborers 15 years old and over, by age groups (table 47, p. 58); female farm laborers 15 years old and over, by age groups (table 48, p. 62); employment status of farm laborers (table 53, p. 69).

570. Smith, Dudley, and Requa, William M. Puerto Rico sugar facts. 125pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Association of sugar producers of Puerto Rico, 1939. 281.365 Sm5

Section VI, Employment, Wages, and Working Conditions, contains information on the following subjects: The surplus of labor; the extent of employment on sugar farms; employment on sugar farms in Puerto Rico compared with that in other sugar producing areas of the United States; seasonal variations in employment; wages and perquisites; labor organization and collective bargaining; social and labor legislation.

Contains tables, charts, and maps.

571. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Earnings in various industries in Puerto Rico, 1937-38. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 48(3): 692-693. Mar. 1939. 158.6 B87M

Data on average hourly and weekly earnings of male and female workers in coffee, sugar, and tobacco culture are given.

Similar information for 1938-1939 appears in the Monthly Labor Review 50(3): 732-734. Mar. 1940.

572. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Wages and hours in the Puerto Rican coffee industry. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 51(2): 446-447. Aug. 1940. 158.6 B87M

Wages and hours of coffee farm laborers are included.

REHABILITATION AND RELIEF

573. Alexander, Will W. How the Farm security administration is helping needy farm families. 8pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Farm security administration, 1939. 1.95 Ad8 [no. 4]

"Statement...introduced into the Record at the hearings on savings and investment before the Temporary National Economic Committee, May 24, 1939."

The poverty and living conditions of the "bottom third of our farm population" are described. Factors contributing to this rural poverty are mechanization of farming with its consequent displacement of labor, rapid growth of population in the poverty stricken areas, and lack of opportunities for industrial employment. Bad health, bad housing conditions, and lack of educational opportunity, accompany the low income and low living standards. Some of the "answers to the problem of rural poverty" are noted. The rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration is explained, its operation described, and some of its results in increased wealth and improved living standards set forth.

574. Alexander, Will W. Methods of halting unnecessary rural migration. 20pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Farm security administration, 1940. 1.95 Ad8 [no. 7]

"Testimony...before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, May 23, 1940."

The factors operating to bring about the present increased extent of rural migration are "a large and swiftly growing surplus of farm population; the closing of the normal outlets for surplus farm workers in urban industry; a steady dwindling of our land resources through erosion and unwise tillage; and the replacement of the traditional family-size farm by large, mechanized commercial farms." These surplus and displaced farm workers are potential, or actual, migrants; and a method of attacking their problem is to rehabilitate and re-establish them where they are. How the Farm Security Administration is helping to attain this goal is discussed. Under the rehabilitation program, disadvantaged farmers are furnished rehabilitation loans, supervision of farm and home management, debt adjustment loans, and more secure tenure on the land. "Community and co-operative service" loans are granted by the Farm Security Administration for the acquisition of modern farming equipment and purebred sires for livestock improvement. Low-cost medical care under cooperative group arrangements is also supplied to Farm Security Administration clients. Several special projects are under Farm Security Administration supervision, one of the outstanding of which is the 6,700-acre, 100-family cooperative project at LaForge, Missouri. Plans

have also been made "to provide low-cost but decent homes, with small subsistence farming tracts, for day laborers" who are in demand only during peak seasons. Through the tenant loan program, competent tenants are granted loans for 40 years at 3 per cent. to enable them to become farm owners.

For the migratory agricultural workers, the Farm Security Administration provides camps where "rudimentary shelter and sanitation for a small part of the families" are provided.

The Farm Security Administration program, however, is too limited to solve the basic problem of displaced and surplus rural population. A permanent solution involves (1) a reorganization of our agricultural economy so as to provide for as many families as possible on the land; (2) constructive work for surplus agricultural workers in their own communities and States. These workers, Dr. Alexander believes, could be profitably employed in such things as soil conservation, rural housing, reforestation, water conservation and flood control, rural electrification, development of recreational facilities, and wild life conservation.

575. Alexander, Will W. Rehabilitation for the dispossessed farmer. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 10(4): 50-51. Apr. 1939. 1 Ex892Ex

Dr. Alexander discusses some of the problems of displaced and dispossessed farmers, and tells what the Farm Security Administration is doing to remedy the ills of the situation. He discusses the California labor camps for migratory farm workers, rehabilitation loans, the tenant purchase-loan program, and rural resettlement under the Government's homestead projects.

576. Chase, Stuart. From the lower depths. Free Amer. 5(4): 3-7. Apr. 1941.

A favorable account and interpretation of the Farm Security Administration's resettlement project at LaForge, Missouri, where 100 families of former sharecroppers and farm laborers are being given Government help toward rehabilitation.

577. Cocalis, Virginia. Medical care for low income farm families. Nation's Agr. 14(6): 8, 10-11. June 1939. 280.82 B89

On the medical care program of the Farm Security Administration for the recipients of the Administration's rehabilitation loans.

578. Collins, John M. 100 Missouri share-croppers move into a land of promise. 4pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1938] Pam. Coll.

Processed by the Farm Security Administration.

"This article first appeared in The Weekly Kansas City Star, March 30, 1938 and is used by permission of that newspaper."

A discussion of the Farm Security Administration's 6700-acre rehabilitation project at LaForge, Missouri.

579. Ellison, Ralph. Camp Lost Colony. New Masses 34(7): 18-19.

Feb. 6, 1940. Amer. Fed. Labor Libr.

Camp Lost Colony, in Butler County, Missouri, was established by a number of the evicted sharecroppers who took part in the Missouri sharecroppers' demonstration of January 1939. Efforts of the Farm Security Administration, the U. S. Housing Authority, the CIO, the UCAPAWA, and the National Council to Aid Agricultural Workers, to improve the conditions of the Missouri sharecroppers and other dispossessed farm workers are pointed out.

580. Farnham, Rebecca, and Link, Irene. Effects of the Works program on rural relief; a survey of rural relief cases closed in seven states, July through November 1935. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Div. Social Res. Res. Monog. XIII, 115pp. Washington, D. C., 1938. 173.2 W89Re no. 13

"In order to get a representative picture of the effects of economic recovery and of administrative changes on rural relief families in selected States, this study was undertaken in 71 rural counties of 7 States... The sample drawn from relief cases in these counties included 5,377 families which were dependent on relief in June 1935 and which were dropped from the rolls during the succeeding 5 months. Information on the status of these families in December 1935 was obtained to show how the families fared after their removal from relief rolls; how many found employment in private industry; how many were employed on the Works Program or received loans or grants from the Resettlement Administration; how many went back to relief rolls before the end of the year; and how many were in need but not receiving relief."

An occupational breakdown of the relief group under study is presented, pp. 20-22; and the relation of usual occupation to relief history is sketched, pp. 23-24. Under these sections, agricultural laborers and sharecroppers are considered. Tables 12, p. 20, and 12-A, p. 22, and many of the supplementary tables in Appendix A present occupational data, in which farm laborers and sharecroppers are included.

581. Kirkpatrick, E. L. Analysis of 70,000 rural rehabilitation families. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farm Security Admin. and Bur. Agr. Econ. Social Res. Rpt. IX, 93pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Aug. 1938. 1.95 Sol No. 9

An analysis of rehabilitation clients in Alabama, Arkansas, Resettlement Region II (Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota); Resettlement Region X (Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming); and in the following selected type-of-farming areas: Flue-cured

tobacco (North Carolina), Piedmont cotton belt (Alabama), Delta cotton belt (Mississippi), hill section of the cotton belt (Arkansas), livestock farming in the corn belt (Illinois), Western corn belt (Nebraska), spring-wheat production (North Dakota), and cash-grain-poultry-fruit (Oregon).

A general socio-economic study of rehabilitation clients, in which occupation and tenure status, including the status of agricultural laborers, are among the characteristics investigated.

582. Lane, Mrs. Marie Dresden, and Steegmüller, Francis. America on relief. 180pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace and co. [1938], 283 L24

"Mrs. Lane is responsible for the subject matter...and Mr. Steegmüller for the writing." - Foreword.

Specific group-problems in relief - The migratory workers and the chronically submarginal agricultural workers, pp. 43-60.

583. Larson, Olaf F. Rural households and dependency. Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 444, 48pp. Fort Collins, May 1938.

In cooperation with The Rural Section, Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration.

The section on occupational differences between relief and non-relief households, pp. 12-14, contains data on numbers and percentages of farm laborers in the area studied (Baca, Elbert, and Larimer Counties, Colo.). The section on occupational mobility, pp. 37-43, contains a discussion of, and statistics on, the progress of relief clients on the "agricultural ladder."

Maps, graphs, and tables are included in the report.

584. McMillan, Robert T. A social and economic study of relief families in Ottawa county, Oklahoma, 1934. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 2, 58pp. Stillwater, 1938.

Occupational data on the relief population are given on pp. 28-33. Farm laborers are included. Much of the data are presented by means of statistical tables and diagrams.

585. McShane, James. Homesteading: a progress report. Free Amer. 4(1): 12-14. Jan. 1940.

This "progress report" presents the salient facts about numerous homestead projects, including the project at Granger, Iowa, under the leadership of Msgr. Ligutti; the Thompkinsville project, Thompkinsville, Nova Scotia; the Dyess colony in Arkansas; Litchfield Park, in Arizona; Rev. A. W. Terminiello's sharecropper settlement project at Bolling, Alabama; and the Delta Cooperative Farm, at Hillhouse, Mississippi.

586. Mangus, A. R. Changing aspects of rural relief. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Div. Social Res. Res. Monog. XIV, 238pp. Washington, D. C., 1938. 173.2 W89Re no. 14

Among the characteristics of the rural relief population presented in this study are their employment experience (usual industries and usual occupations), where data on farm laborers are given; and their mobility - whether or not they had migrated into their present places of residence.

587. Manny, Theodore Bergen, and Clowes, Harry G. A comparative study of certain relief and non-relief households in selected areas of Maryland...Cooperating agencies: Division of social research, Work projects administration; Division of professional and service projects, Maryland work projects administration; Department of sociology, the University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 117pp., processed. [College Park?], 1939. 281.2 M312

Contents: Introduction; Pt. I. Background material and definitions; Pt. II. Composition and characteristics of households; Pt. III. Resources and liabilities of households; Pt. IV. Occupation, industries, and employment; Pt. V. Summary and conclusions.

The data in the study were drawn from a survey of 788 selected households in parts of six Maryland counties. The chapter dealing with occupations contains data relative to the number of farm laborers, and the shifts from other occupations to the farm-laborer occupation, 1926-1936.

Contains tables, charts, and a map of Maryland locating the areas studied.

588. Mitchell, Jonathan. Cabins in the cotton. New Repub. 92(1190): 175-177. Sept. 22, 1937. 280.8 N

An appraisal of the Delta Cooperative Farm near Hillhouse, Miss., after a year's operations. The balance sheet is briefly set forth, as are four important "ifs" confronting the sharecroppers' cooperative movement. In conclusion: "The producers' cooperative movement is no hurry-up cure for Southern tenancy. For the immediate future, the sharecroppers must depend on their union organization, the STFU. But, in the Delta Cooperative Farm, they have set a goal of cooperative living, and they are unlikely to rest until they reach its enchanted cabins."

589. North Carolina. Emergency relief administration. Pioneering in rural rehabilitation in North Carolina... Ed. by Walter A. Cutter. 70pp. [Raleigh, 1935] 281.2 N811

"This publication is intended to present a brief but comprehensive account of the progress of rehabilitation effort in the state, particularly as such activities are related to the rural program of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration..."

"The attempt is to show the trends towards long-time rural planning which have been developing in North Carolina, beginning with the 'Live-at-Home' program of O. Max Gardner, then Governor of the state."

590. Pearson, M. H. Helping Alabama's needy farmers toward security; an outline of the program to assist tenants, sharecroppers and other low-income rural families to become self-supporting and independent. 10pp., processed. Auburn, Ala., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Farm security administration, Nov. 1939. 1.9505 H36

A report on the activities of the Farm Security Administration in Alabama, and on the progress of FSA clients in that State.

591. Reid, Roy T. Public assistance to low-income farmers of the South. Jour. Farm Econ. 21(1): 188-194. Feb. 1939. 280.8 J822

A review of what the Federal government is doing to aid low-income farmers of the South.

592. Terminiello, A. W. St. Teresa's village and the negro sharecropper. Catholic Rural Life Bul. 3(3): 20-21. Aug. 20, 1940.

St. Teresa's village, in Alabama, was founded in 1937, to aid sharecroppers of the area, many of whom were being dropped from the rolls of the Resettlement Administration. It is a cooperative farm and village, all of its major activities and services being under the direction of producers', consumers', or service cooperative associations. The writer tells how the clients of the project are selected, and states some of its problems and achievements.

593. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Report of the Administrator...1940. 24pp. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1-Ag84

C. B. Baldwin, administrator.

Topics of especial concern to agricultural labor treated in the report include migrant camps, housing, cooperatives, and medical care.

594. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Southeast Missouri: a laboratory for the cotton South. 9pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1940] 1.95 So81

"Seven counties in Southeast Missouri have become a laboratory, which may produce an answer for one of the South's toughest problems - what to do about the landless sharecropper and farm laborer." The Farm Security Administration has adopted a program for this area, which consists, in addition to the 6700-acre LaForge homestead project, of the following "lines of attack": "(1) a labor rehabilitation program;

(2) scattered labor homes; (3) group labor homes; (4) lease and purchase associations; and (5) rehabilitation loans for small farm owners."

A brief historical background of agricultural and labor conditions in the area is given; and the operation of the various parts of the Farm Security Administration program is explained.

595. U. S. Dept. of labor. Bur. of labor statistics. Medical care for low-income farm families. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 48(3): 592-595. Mar. 1939. 158.6 B87M

Explains the Farm Security Administration's medical care programs for its rehabilitation clients.

596. U. S. Works progress administration. Div. of social research. Workers on relief in the United States in March 1935. 2v., processed. Washington, D. C., 1938-39. 173.2 W89Wrk v. 1-2

These volumes consist largely of statistical tables. Volume I, which is "a census of usual occupations," gives statistics throughout for farm laborers. Statistics are given for the United States, for the individual States, and for counties.

597. Vance, Rupert B. Rural relief and recovery. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Social Prob. No. 3, 32pp. Washington, D. C., 1939. 173.2 W89So

The sections entitled "disadvantaged farm classes" and "farmers on relief," pp. 12-18, contain brief discussions of farm laborers and their problems.

598. Walker, Charles R. Homesteaders, new style. Survey Graphic 28(6): 377-381, 408. June 1939. 280.8 C37G

Explains the work of the Farm Security Administration; and describes two of its "new style" homestead projects - Roanoke Farms and Pembroke Farms - in North Carolina.

599. Williams, B. O., and Crawford, W. S. Composition and characteristics of the population of rural relief households in South Carolina. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 326, 32pp. Clemson, June 1940.

The section on Employment Status of the Heads of Households, pp. 18-21, gives numbers of farm laborers and sharecroppers among the relief population studied. These statistics are given on a racial basis, for white and colored. Contains charts, tables and maps.

600. Zimmerman, Carle Clark, and Whetten, Nathan L. Rural families on relief. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Div. Social Res. Res. Monog. 17, 161pp. Washington, D. C., 1938. 173.2 W89Re no. 17
- "The purpose of this study is to give a general description

of rural relief families and to point out some of their characteristic features. It summarizes information concerning their occupational origin, their size and composition, the age and sex characteristics of the heads, the marital condition of the heads, the number and types of dependents, the composition of the families from the standpoint of relationship, their fertility rates, their employability, employment, and amount of relief, and the mobility and education of their members." Where data are presented under an occupational classification, data and statistics for farm laborers are found. Such instances of occupational classification are the following: Occupational origin of heads of rural relief families; family structural types by occupation; occupational displacement and shifting; mobility by occupation; education by occupation. References to farm laborers are also found by referring to the index under "migrants," "migratory laborers," "mobility," and "workers."

Contains maps, charts, tables, and photographs.

RURAL YOUTH

601. Bell, Howard M. Youth tell their story... A study of the conditions and attitudes of young people in Maryland between the ages of 16 and 24, conducted for the American youth commission. 273pp. Washington, D. C., American council on education, 1938. 280.037 B412

Ch. 4, Youth at Work, pp. 101-156, contains occupational data, in which some attention is given to farm laborers.

602. Brandon, Margaret Weddell. Youth on the highways. 31pp. New York, Friendship press, 1940. 280.12 L23U
Reading list, p. 31.

One of a series of five pamphlets (sold in packet only) on population shifts in America today, the general title of which is "Uprooted Americans; how can the churches serve shifting populations?"

Among the groups of migrant youths discussed are those in migratory agricultural laborer families. Conditions under which they live and work, and their educational and vocational lacks, are noted. The work of the Council of Women for Home Missions, and of governmental and other agencies, in behalf of these youth, is outlined. The responsibility of the churches toward improving the conditions of the disadvantaged youth, is emphasized.

Illustrated with statistical charts.

603. Coyle, David Cushman. Rural youth. U. S. Natl. Youth Admin. Social Prob. no. 2, 35pp. Washington, D. C., 1939.

The pamphlet is designed to give reliable nontechnical

information on the social problems of rural youth. Their chief problem springs from the fact that urban industries no longer offer them opportunities for employment, and they must remain on the farm as supernumerary, unpaid family workers.

604. Hay, Donald G., Greenlaw, James P., and Boyle, Lawrence E. Problems of rural youth in selected areas of North Dakota. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 293, 67pp. Fargo, June 1940.

"The findings of this study show that the young people of North Dakota have some real and serious problems. The twin forces of economic depression and drouth have especially aggravated the situation of youth in the agricultural areas - for those living in villages as well as for those on farms. The depression, with resulting unemployment, has reduced the former wide avenue to the city to a narrow lane for farm boys and girls and as a result there has been a 'piling up' of youth in the agricultural regions. The conditions of depressed farm prices, drouth, and increased use of labor-saving machinery have cut down the opportunities for rural youth to make a satisfactory adjustment on farms."

Ch. V, Economic Situation and Interests, contains data and statistics on farm laborers in the group studied.

605. Melvin, Bruce L., and Smith, Elna N. Rural youth: their situation and prospects. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Div. Social Res. Res. Monog. XV, 167pp. Washington, D. C., 1938. 173.2 W89Re no.15

Sections of the report on "employment and income," pp. 22-29, and "employment opportunities - within agriculture," pp. 30-36, contain statistics (from the U. S. Census) and discussion on the numbers of rural youth employed as farm laborers, their income, and their prospects for future employment in agriculture. Employment prospects are not bright, due to a growing burden of farm debt, increasing tenancy, decreasing demand for farm laborers, the trend toward large-scale ownership of land, and increasing mechanization of farming operations.

Illustrated with maps, charts, photographs, and tables.

Reviewed in Monthly Labor Rev. 48(3): 570-575. Mar. 1939.

606. Melvin, Bruce L., and Smith, Elna N. Youth in agricultural villages. U. S. Works Prog. Admin. Div. Res. Res. Monog. XXI, 143pp. Washington, D. C., 1940. 173.2 W89Re no. 21

Table 32, p. 56, gives percentages of youth who were agricultural laborers.

607. Nelson, Lowry, and Mitchell, Don. Migration of Minnesota rural youth. Rural Sociol. 5(2): 229-232. June 1940. 281.28 R88

"In 1938 a survey was made of 881 rural youth living in nine selected townships in three counties of Minnesota. It was found that these youth had 470 siblings who were not

living at home and who were in the age group 15 to 29." The numbers and percentages of these migrants who became farm laborers are given, table 1, p. 230.

608. U. S. Dept. of labor. Employment service. Youth and employment opportunities in Franklin county, Missouri; a study of industrial and agricultural trends in relation to the demand for labor in a rural county adjacent to the St. Louis industrial area (preliminary) Prepared by Division of standards and research, Dreng Bjornaraa, local director. 84pp., processed. St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 1939. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

Partial contents: The supply of labor (unemployment - distribution by occupational group), pp. 21-23; the demand for labor (trends of agricultural employment - types of farming, mechanization of farming, number of farms, effects of declining fertility, changes in price level), pp. 36-47; conclusions (agricultural employment), p. 57; estimates of migration, pp. 59-61. Contains statistical tables, and five appendices giving "methods and sources."

609. Williams, Robin M. Rural youth in North Carolina. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 324, 63pp. Raleigh, 1939.

"Specifically, the purpose of this study is to describe the occupational status, income, training, social participations, migration, occupational and educational plans, and family situations of young people."

Occupational and income data regarding the youth studied are given on pp. 12-25. Percentage statistics on youth who were farm laborers are given in table 5, p. 13. Income of farm laborers is shown in table 13, p. 22. The section on migration, pp. 26-38, gives data and statistics on the mobility of farm laborers. Educational attainments by tenure class, including farm laborers, are also given.

Maps, tables, and charts illustrate the report.

SHARECROPPERS

610. Brandt, Karl. Fallacious census terminology and its consequences in agriculture. Social Res. 5(1): 19-36. Feb. 1938. 280.8 S619

The author considers the Census classification of sharecroppers as tenants to be unjustified, and suggests methods of segregating them.

611. Brannen, C. O. Problems of croppers on cotton farms. Jour. Farm Econ. 20(1): 153-158. Feb. 1938. 280.8 J822

The writer discusses the following as the chief problems of cotton share-croppers: (1) Small farm units; (2) low income;

(3) cash-crop farming; (4) inflexibility of labor supply available to each cropper; (5) isolation and lack of social and educational advantages; (6) inferiority and thriftlessness of croppers themselves. He suggests that the landlord could remove many of these disabilities suffered by croppers, by providing extra labor at rush seasons, by providing larger farm units, and by encouraging the growth of food crops and propagation of livestock. The primary problem of the cropper, his system of farming, can not be solved, the author believes, except to the extent that it is eliminated.

Discussion by T. Lynn Smith, pp. 161-162. Mr. Smith points out the distinction between two categories of share tenants, which he says Dr. Brannen over-looked: namely, (1) the independent share tenant who plans and directs his own operations; (2) a type of share tenant in the South, who is subject to the supervision and direction of the land owner, and whose status is only slightly above that of the share cropper.

612. Bryan, Jack. You can't do anything with sharecroppers? There are few troubles on farm homesteads that a little 'talking to' won't heal perfectly. Residents eager for advancement, quick to learn. 5pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.? 1939] Pam. Coll.

Processed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration.

"This article first appeared in The Memphis Press-Scimitar, February 17, 1939, and is used by permission of that newspaper."

An account of some of the work and experiences of the Farm Security Administration on some of its Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi resettlement projects.

613. Collins, John M. End of his row. N. Y. Times Mag., June 4, 1939, pp. 11, 18.

The writer discusses the effects of mechanization of agriculture, and of government crop-control programs, on the tenants and share croppers of the South. The final remedy for Southern agriculture and its ills the author sees, in part, as emergency measures such as the rehabilitation and tenant-purchase programs of the Farm Security Administration, but primarily, a shift from the traditional cash-crop farming system to a more diversified agriculture.

614. Elrod, J. C. Types of tenancy areas in Georgia, a preliminary report. 43pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, Apr. 1941. 1.941 L2T98

Issued in cooperation with the Georgia Experiment Station.

"The primary purpose of this study was to make an inventory

of the tenancy situation within the State and to locate geographic areas within which tenancy characteristics and conditions are relatively uniform." - Summary.

Sharecroppers are considered with the other types of tenants.

Contains maps and tables.

615. [Ezekiel, Mordecai, and Thomas, Norman. What now for the sharecroppers? Fed. Council of the Churches of Christ in Amer. Dept. Res. and Ed. Inform. Serv. 17(12): 1-3. Mar. 19, 1938. 280.9 F31

Dr. Ezekiel discussed the necessity of (1) "better education, both agricultural and general; (2) more industrial jobs and fewer people living on Southern farms; [and] (3) 'Live at home' programs to feed farm families more adequately," as the three-fold attack necessary to solve the South's sharecropper problem.

Mr. Thomas stressed the conditions under which the Southern sharecroppers live and work, and the part which organization can play in correcting these conditions. He gave special praise to the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and the Workers Defense League.

A brief report of the fourth annual convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, held at Little Rock, Arkansas, February 25-27, 1938, follows Mr. Thomas' paper.

616. Hoffsonmer, Harold. Progress of tenure groups. Jour. Farm Econ. 23(1): 208-216. Feb. 1941. 280.8 J822

This paper reports on a study made by the author in Louisiana, the purpose of which was "to set up a classification of tenants based on the degree of independence of operation of the tenant. A total of 780 tenants from all parts of the State were classified on the basis of written questionnaire responses." The study included tenants, sharecroppers, and landlords.

617. Klinefelter, H. E. The sharecroppers' demonstration. Mo. Farmer 31(3): 8. Feb. 1, 1939. 6 M696

"The American people were shocked last month by a demonstration of sharecroppers and farm labourers in Southeast Missouri. Allegedly evicted by land-owners who wanted to retain AAA benefit payments for themselves, instead of sharing them with tenants, some 1100 people moved out of their shacks in Missouri's seven cotton counties, and encamped along the State highways."

618. Kroll, Harry Harrison. I was a sharecropper. 327pp. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1937. 281.2 K91

Autobiography of the son of a Tennessee sharecropper who

risers above his environment to become a teacher and a writer. A sordid but apparently fair picture of sharecroppers whose plight was due not entirely to the system but also to their lack of qualities which are essential for success in any walk of life.

619. Landis, Benson Y. "Where the grapes of wrath are stored." Data for "National sharecroppers' week," March 3-10, 1940. Fed. Council of the Churches of Christ in Amer. Dept. Res. and Ed. Inform. Serv. 19(7): 1-4. Feb. 17, 1940. 280.9 F31

Selected References, p. 4.

This bulletin is issued as a part of a "special effort of education among the churches on the situation of the sharecroppers...being made by the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions (both at 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.), with the cooperation of the Race Relations Department and the Industrial Division of the Federal Council of Churches. Church people are being asked to study the national problems of tenancy, sharecropping, and migration."

A brief general survey of the facts and current literature on the above subjects. Efforts directed toward improving the condition of agricultural tenants and laborers are pointed out, including unionization, the work of the Farm Security Administration, the Delta Cooperative Farms, and various activities of the church.

620. McNeill, John M. Farm tenancy in the United States, 1937-1939; a selected list of references. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Econ. Bibl. 85, 160pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1.9 Ec73A

Includes sharecroppers.

621. Maris, Paul Vestal. How may the conditions of tenant farmers and sharecroppers be improved? 13pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Farm security administration, Tenant purchase division, 1938] 1.95 T25A [no. 1]

Also in Natl. Country Life Conf. Proc. (1938) 21: 118-127.
281.2 N213

"Address...delivered before the American Country Life Association, Lexington, Kentucky, November 4, 1938."

An account of the work of the Farm Security Administration, with suggestions for a more adequate program for farm tenants and sharecroppers. These suggestions are as follows: (1) Decide upon the "desirable percentage of tenants and the ultimate place of share croppers in the American pattern of agriculture"; (2) plan for a balance between population and land which will result in more economic-sized farms and better living standards; (3) supplement rural income by rural public works projects; (4-9) continue and expand the functions of the Farm Security Administration; (10) make it possible for farmers to get a larger share of the national income.

622. Moss, B. L. The truth about the sharecropper. Amer. Mercury 43(171): 289-296. Mar. 1938. Libr. Cong.

A cotton grower for more than twenty years who now manages thirty-three sharecroppers in his farming operations answers "Left-wing agitators and Uplifters" in this article which presents the landlord's side of the sharecropper controversy. He sketches briefly the physical appearance and characteristics, housing conditions, food, health, and social life of the sharecropper. Sharecropper troubles "have occurred mainly in areas invaded by drifters - families who have moved from other sections, often because of reputations for laziness and turbulence." The writer denies the existence of a sharecropper problem, considering the Cotton Belt as a whole. The problem is considered an individualistic one and can only be solved through the effort of the individual. Universal ownership and operation of small farms will not work out in the South because "the majority of sharecroppers do not want lands and the responsibilities that go with ownership."

623. Raper, Arthur Franklin, and Reid, Ira De A. Sharecroppers all. 281pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1941. 280.002 R18

The writers describe current conditions in the South, with emphasis on trends. They have expanded the term "sharecropper" to include many non-farm workers "simply because most Southern communities are essentially feudalistic. The revealing phrase 'my workers' may be heard in factory and downtown office building as well as at the end of the cotton rows. The company store of the mill village is not unlike the commissary, the factory supervisor not unlike the plantation overseer. But the parallel does not stop with the factory town, or with the South, and the significance is national, for only a little less dependent and insecure than the South's landless farmers are chain-store clerks, salesmen, insurance agents, taxi drivers, and filling-station operators; while the city's casual laborers and domestic servants receive but little more pay and have little more protection of civil rights than do plantation wage hands and migratory farm laborers. For the real meaning of the term 'sharecropper' look to such matters as low wages, insecurity, and lack of opportunity for self-direction and responsible participation in community affairs. A sharecropper shares in the risk without sharing in the control. The enforced sales, bankruptcies, foreclosures, and mergers of rural and urban plantations themselves suggest that they, too, do not escape the cost of the sharecropper system...

"In response to current conditions, Southern people are making the adjustment - downward. The exploitation of soil fertility, timber reserves, and fossil fuel deposits continue.

But the shrinking of the region's capital stock, serious though it be, is not the most telling part of the story, for land is not so responsive as man, nor soil so sensitive as soul. Involved in the adjustment downward are millions of adults and relatively more millions of children than elsewhere in the nation, for with its high birth rate, the low-wage South is the seedbed of the nation's people." - Introduction.

624. Ridpath, Ben Morris. The case of the Missouri sharecroppers. Christian Cent. 56(5): 146-148. Feb. 1, 1939. Libr. Cong.
"On January 10 [1939] a band of more than a thousand men, women and children, southeast Missouri sharecroppers and their families, left the shacks on the land of the bosses for whom they had been working and wandered out on U. S. Highway 61 to encamp along a hundred mile front stretching from eighteen miles east of Sikeston to a point about fifteen miles from the Arkansas border." Gives an account of the demonstration, what was back of it, and how it was handled by the State authorities.

625. Rochester, M. C. Farm owners and croppers work together for better farm living. S. C. (Clemson) Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 184, 16pp. Clemson, June 1940. 275.29 So8E

The pamphlet reports on the results of a survey of 102 farms in 36 counties of South Carolina, during the first half of 1939. Earnings of landowners and sharecroppers, supplementary employment for sharecroppers, supervision and labor efficiency of sharecroppers, reduction in the acreage of cash crops and effect on the number of sharecropper families on farms, terms and length of agreement, medical care and housing conditions of sharecroppers, and credit advanced to sharecroppers are among the topics reported on. The production of foods and feeds was an important factor in sharecropper income. For the sharecropper families studied, approximately one-third of their net earnings was obtained from food products grown for home use.

Illustrated with photographs, and a map showing location of the farms studied.

626. Rochester, M. C. Successful farm tenancy practices. S. C. (Clemson) Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 189, 23pp. Clemson, Dec. 1940. 275.29 So8E

The writer presents cases of tenants, sharecroppers, and farm wage hands who are benefiting from live-at-home farming practices encouraged or required by their landlords.

627. Smith, Archie C. The South's number one problem. The tenant farmer - whence and whither? Missionary Rev. 62(6): 286-289. June 1939. Libr. Cong.

Discusses the tenant and sharecropping system of the South, and the economic, social, health, and religious deterioration which accompany this system.

628. Snow, Thad. Taking the kinks out of tenancy policy in the cotton control program. 8pp., processed. [n. p., n. d.] Pam. Coll. - Tenancy

The writer criticizes the tenancy policy established in the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act, and proposes an amended form of the clause regarding payments to tenants and sharecroppers, which he maintains will put an end to the injustices inflicted on tenants and sharecroppers by the 1938 Act.

629. Taber, Harry B. The share-cropper at least has a job. Nation's Business 27(6): 30. June 1939. 286.8 N212

A short article on the writer's experience with sharecroppers twenty-five years ago and today in which he shows that "the share-cropper's lot isn't so bad after all."

630. Taeuber, Conrad. Some rural problems... Address given before Fairfax Hall college, Waynesboro, Virginia, January 16, 1937. 16pp., typewritten. [Washington, D. C.] 1937. Pam. Coll. - Tenancy

The problems which the writer discusses are those of farm tenancy, sharecropping, and the larger problem of rural poverty. What some of the Federal agencies are doing to help "disadvantaged groups in our agricultural population" is discussed briefly in conclusion.

631. Thomas, Prentice. King cotton, whither? Opportunity; Jour. Negro Life 16(10): 308-309. Oct. 1938. Libr. Cong.

Discusses the situation of both the white and the black sharecropper and his probable displacement from the cotton fields because of cotton picking machines; and reviews the organization of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, which is regarded as a hopeful start in white and colored cooperation.

632. Trent, Dover P. Shifting tides of humanity. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 12(5): 70-71. May 1941. 1 Ex892Ex

Discusses the movement of tenants and sharecroppers from one farm to another, the evils which accompany such movement, and suggests a remedy. The remedy advocated is the prevention of excessive mobility by means of long-term leases.

633. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Inter-bureau coordinating committee on farm tenure. Farm tenure improvement; landlord-tenant cooperation and leasing procedure. 64pp., processed. Washington, D. C., May 1940.

The emphasis of this report is on leasing forms and procedures whose purpose is to improve tenancy conditions.

Partial contents (appendices): The flexible sharecropping agreement, and annual supplement to the agreement, pp. 49-52; booklet, "The flexible sharecropping agreement and its use," pp. 53-63.

634. van Wageningen, Jared, jr. Concerning the southern share cropper. Amer. Agr. 135(20): 553, 560. Sept. 24, 1938. 6 Am3

Discusses the desperate condition of the sharecroppers in the South.

635. Vance, Rupert B. The conditions among tenants and sharecroppers. Natl. Country Life Conf. Disadvantaged People in Rural Life. Proc. of the...Amer. Country Life Conf. (1938) 21: 108-117. 281.2 N213 21st

A general survey-discussion of farm tenancy and sharecropping, and of the undesirable social and economic conditions which generally accompany them. Dr. Vance notes the trend away from ownership to tenancy in the United States, briefly discusses the legal status of the tenant, and considers the relations between tenancy on the one hand and soil erosion and community deterioration on the other.

Tenancy in the Midwest is depicted as formerly being "a business enterprise"; but at the present time is a product of distress conditions due to high land values, mortgage foreclosures, and fluctuating farm prices.

Tenancy in the South is declared to be an outgrowth of the old South's plantation and slavery system; and is shown to have eventuated into a system where the sharecropper, in effect, is still a slave to the land owner and to debt. Poor housing, poor diet, poor health facilities, and poor educational facilities all operate together in a vicious circle of rural poverty and tenancy. Dr. Vance's conclusion is that "the one great need of the whole area is a system of education that will carry over into actual life and somehow break" this vicious circle.

636. Virginia. State planning board. Report... Vol. IV-B, Agriculture, sections 3 thru 10. pp. 138-294, processed. [Richmond?] May 1, 1937. 280.7 V81 v. 4-B

The tenancy situation in Virginia is compared with that in other States and sections, pp. 213-219. Cropper farmers and farming are treated at some length. The following statistics (for 1935) are given: Percentages of farm operators who were croppers; relative acreage operated by croppers; and relative values of cropper-operated farms. These data are given for the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States, from Delaware to Texas, and for Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. The growth of cropper farming, from 1920 to 1935, is shown and discussed on pp. 218-219.

The text is liberally illustrated with maps, presenting, graphically, statistics on a county or other area basis.

637. Wherry, Elizabeth C. A chance for the share-cropper. Wallaces' Farmer 63(10): 333, 344. May 7, 1938. 6 W15

In this article, an Iowa farm woman, "tells of a trip to the Dyess Colony, in Arkansas, where a group of share-croppers are being given a new chance."

638. White, Owen P. Devil in de cotton. Collier's 101(1): 9-11, 42. Jan. 1, 1938.

Efforts of the Farm Security Administration to relieve the plight of the sharecroppers in Georgia and Alabama are described.

639. Workers defense league, New York. "To establish justice..."; sharecroppers under planters' law. 19pp. New York, N. Y. [1940] Pam. Coll.

Describes the legal, social, and economic status of the Southern sharecroppers; and sketches some of the work of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union and the Workers Defense League, directed toward improvement of the situation.

640. Young, Harriet. The Arkansas labor market. Social Work Today 5(5): 19-20. Feb. 1938. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

On the conditions among Southern sharecroppers and farm laborers, and the organization of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

641. Altmeyer, A. J. Employment security in agriculture. U. S. Fed. Security Agency. Bur. Employment Security. Employment Security Rev. 7(8): 3-7. Aug. 1940. 158.3 Em72

"Extracts from a statement before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, June 3, 1940."

Discusses the exclusion of agricultural labor from benefits of the Federal Social Security Act, and of State unemployment compensation laws; the special problem of migratory laborers; and the work of the Employment Service and the Farm Placement Service.

642. Altmeyer, A. J. Social security in relation to agriculture and rural areas. U. S. Social Security Bd. Social Security Bul. 3(7): 3-15. July 1940. 173.2 SolSoc

"Summary of a statement made by Mr. Altmeyer before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, June 3, 1940."

A discussion of the desirability and feasibility of extending the coverage of the Social Security Act to agricultural laborers, including migratory agricultural workers.

643. Andrews, John B. Lobbying by definition. Amer. Labor Leg. Rev. 30(4): 147-148. Dec. 1940. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

On the extension of the definition of "farm labor" to include the workers in canning and packing plants, thus depriving these workers of protection under the social security law.

644. Dawson, Marshall. Coverage limitations of workmen's compensation laws. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 48(6): 1267-1281. June 1939. 158.6 B87M

Agricultural employment is generally not covered in workmen's compensation laws, though in a few instances (Ohio, New Jersey, California, Oregon, Puerto Rico) it is; and in some other instances (Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, for example) it may be covered by voluntary election of the employer.

645. Dawson, Marshall. Problems of workmen's compensation administration in the United States and Canada. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Bul. 672, 229pp. Washington, D. C., 1940. 158.6 B87 no. 672

In most workmen's compensation laws, agricultural workers are not covered. How these laws operate with respect to agriculture is discussed on pp. 37-40, and 195-198.

646. Fernandez, Claude E. The workmen's compensation law of Louisiana as applied to agriculture. La. Univ. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Agr. Ext. Serv. La. Rural Econ. 3(1): 2, 10-12. Jan. 1941.

This law does not apply to agriculture as such, but the following activities and occupations closely related to agriculture are covered: rice mills, cotton oil mills, syrup mills, slaughter houses, meat packing plants, warehouses, pumping works, derricks, stockyards, harvesting machinery, threshing machines, cotton gins, cotton compresses, sugar houses and sugar and other refineries. Work with electrical wires, building, work near explosives, and work with machinery, are also covered by the law, thus bringing agriculture under the coverage of the law where these activities are performed in connection with farming operations.

647. Folsom, Josiah C. The discharged worker looks to the farm. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 22(12): 11-12. Dec. 1938. 1 Ec7Ag

Many discharged industrial workers look to the farm for work; and in peak seasons of farm work there are shifts from industry to agriculture. The extent of this affects the practicability of extending Social Security legislation to farm workers. A survey among harvest laborers in North Dakota last summer showed 58% of transient hired laborers, 36% of local harvest laborers, and 12% of male farm family members had Social Security account numbers.

648. Hopkins, William Stephen. Social insurance and agriculture, a memorandum presenting suggestions for research and a bibliography. Social Sci. Res. Council. Pam. Ser. 5, 93pp., processed. Washington, D. C. [1940] U. S. Dept. Labor Libr. Bibliography, pp. 39-92.

"It is the purpose of this report to set forth the boundaries of the broad problem of agricultural laborers, and to suggest fields of concentration within these boundaries... [It] presents a discussion of the principal component parts of the broader problem, suggesting specific projects from time to time, but refraining from formalized segregation of topics into an itemized list." - Introduction.

Contents: Introduction; factors contributing toward the social insecurity of agriculture (low rural income, rural employment characteristics; inadequate agricultural employment office systems, public attitudes toward agricultural labor, instability of farm tenure, insecurity and the problems of rural relief); the capacity of agriculture to support a social insurance program (the inadequacy of agricultural earnings, the rural-urban balance of payments, the possible extent of coverage, the incidence of coverage); probable consequences of programs for social insurance coverage (effects on the agricultural ladder, the problem of pressure groups, effects on employer-employee relations, proposals for alternative programs); research and the circumstance of war; bibliography. The bibliography is classified by subject and by types of material.

649. Johansen, John P. Social and economic circumstances of accepted applicants for old-age assistance in South Dakota, 1936-1937. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 323, 55pp. Brookings, June 1938.

A tenure classification of accepted applicants for old-age assistance is presented, under which data on agricultural laborers are given, pp. 20-28. Statistics on agricultural laborers appear in tables 19, 20, and 21, pp. 26-27.

650. Johnson, Clyde. Statement before the Committee on ways and means of the House of Representatives, advocating extension of the Social Security Act to include agricultural labor, Mar. 9-10, 1939. In U. S. Cong. House. Committee on ways and means. Hearings relative to the social security act amendments of 1939... v. 2, pp. 1442-1450, 1457-1475. 284.6 Un39S v. 2

Mr. Johnson represented the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America.

651. Miller, R. L. Agriculture under the Social Security Act. Complications of the Social Security Act are increasing and are just becoming apparent to farmers. Market Growers Jour. 62(4): 95, 98. Feb. 15, 1938. 6 M34

The writer treats of the exclusion of agricultural labor from the coverage of the Social Security Act, the definition of agricultural labor as given in the Act, and administrative interpretations of this definition by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

652. Murray, Merrill G. Can we insure domestic and farm workers?
Amer. Labor Leg. Rev. 30(4): 159-163. Dec. 1940. U. S. Dept.
Labor Libr.

An examination of the feasibility of extending social insurance benefits to agricultural and domestic employees. The use of the stamp plan for collecting contributions is discussed.

653. Oregon. State industrial accident commission. Schedule of farming rates, effective July 1, 1940, State of Oregon workmen's compensation law. 11pp. Salem, Oreg., 1940. U. S. Dept. Labor. Libr.

Employers' rates on the basis of \$100 payroll, for various farming activities, are given. "Important features of the workmen's compensation law" are set forth. The Oregon law is elective for employers of agricultural labor.

654. Sharkey, Charles F. Principal features of workmen's compensation laws, as of January 1, 1940. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 50(3): 574-600. Mar. 1940. 158.6 B87M

"Agricultural employees are excluded, either expressly or impliedly, from the operation of all workmen's compensation laws except in California (but agricultural employment is included in this State only when the employer's pay roll has exceeded \$500 in the preceding year), Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, Puerto Rico, and Vermont... In most States employers of agricultural labor may elect to come within the coverage of the compensation law... Employees engaged in threshing grain, etc., are specifically covered in Kentucky and Minnesota... In South Dakota the operation of certain farm machinery for profit is covered, and the Arizona and Philippine acts cover employees engaged in the operation of mechanical implements in agriculture." - pp. 579-580.

655. Social security for agricultural laborers. Amer. Federationist 47(2): 151-155. Feb. 1940. U. S. Dept. Labor Libr.

On the exclusion of agricultural laborers from the benefits of social and labor legislation; and efforts of the American Federation of Labor to remove this exemption.

656. U. S. Congress. House. Social security Act amendments of 1939. 76th Cong. 1st Sess. House Rpt. 728, 121pp. Washington, D. C., 1939.

"To accompany H. R. 6635."

Definition of agricultural labor, pp. 51-54. This section gives a listing and definitions of enterprises and services which are regarded as agricultural, and hence are exempted from the provisions of the Social Security Act.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

657. Adams, Richard Laban. Agricultural labor requirements and supply, Kern county [California]. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rpt. 70, 20pp., processed. Berkeley, Calif., University of California, College of agriculture and Agricultural experiment station, June 1940.

Partial contents: Labor requirements in 1939 (by crops, in man-days); reliance upon regular and seasonal workers (local and transient seasonal workers are considered); Kern County's available labor supply. Contains charts, graphs, and tables.

658. Adams, Richard Laban. Seasonal labor requirements for California crops. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 623, 28pp. Berkeley, 1938.

"The object of this investigation was to determine the current requirements for extra help in producing California crops and to provide basic information upon which estimates might be made of the requirements for such labor in other years or as occasion demanded."

The seasonal nature of these crops requires a large reservoir of labor which cannot be employed except at the seasonal peaks. Different climatic conditions and different planting and harvesting seasons in different parts of the State, give rise to a succession of employment opportunities in different geographic areas. Thus is brought about the extensive migration of workers which is a characteristic feature of California agriculture.

Seasonal requirements for labor are expressed in man-days; and it is shown how these requirements vary according to season, by counties, and for specific crops. Data are presented in statistical tables and diagrams. A map of the State shows the annual requirements for seasonal labor, by counties.

No specific solution is suggested by the author for the surplus labor-migratory labor problem, but he believes that solutions can be found which are "possible, practical, and humane."

659. Brown, Philip. Farm labor in southeast Missouri. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 24(4): 11-13. Apr. 1940.
1 Ec7Ag

There is an over-supply of farm laborers in all months of the year in the cotton producing counties of southeast Missouri, but the situation is most acute during the slack months. During the months of January, February, March, April, and May, the over-supply of laborers relative to the month's requirements ranged from 17,084 to 30,797. The cotton-

picking month of October used 35,523 workers, but even then 214 remained unemployed. The natural result of this labor surplus and unemployment is wide-spread poverty. The Farm Security Administration has extended aid to the area in the form of subsistence grants, rehabilitation loans, and its "labor homes" program.

660. Minnesota institute of governmental research. Minnesota and the agricultural situation. Minn. Inst. Govt. Res. State Govt. Res. Bul. 10, 37pp. St. Paul, 1939, 280.9 M664 no. 10

One phase of the agricultural situation in Minnesota is a surplus farm population, for whom the farm can not supply employment, and whose chief hope of economic improvement lies in a "sustained national recovery in the business world."

Contains tables, charts, and maps.

661. Pennsylvania. Dept. of agriculture. Pennsylvania crop and livestock report, 1938. Pa. Dept. Agr. Bul. 565, 35pp. Harrisburg, Dec. 1939-Jan. 1940. 2 P38B no. 565

Table 33, p. 35, gives statistics on farm wages and farm labor supply and demand, 1923-1938. Figures on wages are given per month and per day, with and without board.

Similar statistics appear in earlier reports in this series (See Bulletins 551 and 557).

662. Smith, Raymond C. A need for work, a need for workers. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 3(3): 1-9. May-June 1940. 1 Ec7La

The author states that the unemployed and lowest-income farmers in the United States represent an unused labor supply of 450,000,000 man-days a year, but that needed conservation activities would require more than 1,600,000,000 man-days of labor. He contends that the unemployed men and the undone work should be brought together, in a rural conservation works program, as suggested by an Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

663. Tetreau, E. D. Hired labor requirements on Arizona irrigated farms. Ariz. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 160, pp. 183-217. Tucson, May 1938.

In cooperation with the Federal Works Progress Administration and the Resettlement Administration.

This study was based on field surveys made in eleven townships in the Upper Gila, Salt River, Casa Grande, and Yuma-Gila valleys. These surveys were made during the summer of 1936 and covered labor requirements for 1935. Estimates of the amount and cost of hired labor for 1936 and 1937 were made.

Partial contents:

Regular and seasonal labor used on Arizona irrigated farms; irrigated areas compared as to regular and seasonal labor; factors associated with regular and seasonal labor requirements; volume of hired labor from month to month; irrigated areas compared as to monthly distribution of regular labor; irrigated areas compared as to monthly distribution of seasonal labor; land-use areas compared; commodities compared as to the amount and monthly distributions of seasonal labor required; seasonal requirements for the same operations compared by years; factors associated with labor requirements by seasons.

Hired labor costs on Arizona irrigated farms: Hired labor costs during 1935; regular and seasonal labor costs compared; costs in irrigated areas compared; costs for farming operations compared by areas; hired labor costs compared with farmer's cash farm income, 1935, 1936, and 1937; labor requirements and costs increased during 1937; non-cash items [perquisites]; factors influencing hired labor costs.

Labor costs are expressed both in over-all figures and in average costs per man-day.

Contains maps, charts, tables, photographs, and a copy of the schedule used in making the survey.

664. Wakeley, Ray E. Surplus farm labor. Iowa State Col. Agr. Ext. Serv. and Agr. Expt. Sta. Iowa Farm Econ. 6(10): 15-16. Oct. 1940. 275.28 Io92

"The Corn Belt has more farm laborers than it needs."
A chart depicts farm employment, both family and hired labor, in the West North Central States, annually, 1934 to 1939.

665. Wilson, M. L. [The problem of surplus agricultural population]. Internatl. Jour. Agrarian Affairs 1(1): 37-48. Oct. 1939.

A discussion of the factors producing a surplus agricultural population in the United States, chief of which are decreased industrial employment in the cities, and large-scale, commercialized, and mechanized farming. Remedies are suggested, in which subsistence farming, part-time farming, and establishment of industries in rural areas are emphasized.

WAGES, HOURS, INCOME

666. Adams, Thurston M. Farm wages for 133 years. Vt. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Vt. Farm Business 5(4): 1-3. Burlington, Aug. 1938.

On "farm wages by the month with board" for Vermont, for the 133-year period 1805 through 1937.

667. Adams, Thurston M. Prices paid by farmers for goods and services and received by them for farm products, 1790-1871; wages of farm labor, 1780-1937. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prelim. Rpt., 54pp., processed. Burlington, Feb. 1939.
Wages of farm labor, pp. 43-54. "Data on Vermont farm wages paid to men hired by the day for the 158-year period from 1780 to 1937 and on wages paid to men hired by the month for the 133-year period 1805-1937" are presented. Contains tables and charts.
668. Bean, Louis H. Facts relating to the agricultural situation in 1938, statement prepared for hearings before the Interstate commerce commission on increases in freight rates and charges, 1938, ex parte no. 123. 38pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Jan. 1938. 1.9 Ec752Fs
Indexes of farm wage rates, 1913-1937, are given in table 12, p. 19.
669. Bean, Louis H. The margin of economic security for farm families. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 196: 25-34. Mar. 1938. 280.9 Am34
Insecurity of farm laborers, p. 25; Farm laborers' margin of security, pp. 32-33.
Data on the number and distribution of farm laborers and their earnings and wage rates are presented. Many of the workers are migrants, the victims of mechanization, large-scale farming, and seasonal fluctuations in labor demand. Differences in income by race (white and negro), by sections of the country, and according to type of farming, are sketched. A graph showing "farm wages and farm and nonfarm income" accompanies the paper.
670. Bean, Louis H. Trends in farm wages, farm and nonfarm income, industrial production and unemployment. Presented before Senate committee on education and labor...May 1940. 22pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, 1940. 1.941 R3T72
The information in this paper is presented chiefly by means of statistical charts and tables, supplemented by explanatory text. With respect to farm labor, table 1 shows expenditures for farm labor, 1899 and 1929; table 2 shows proportion of farm cash income spent for wages, for selected years, 1910-1939; chart 1 shows the relation of employment in agriculture to the size of the agricultural enterprise; chart 2 shows farm wages and per capita farm and non-farm income, 1910-1939; table 3 shows farm wage rates per month and per day, for the United States and the individual States; chart 3 shows working population in agriculture as per cent

of U. S. total of gainful workers 10 years of age and over; and table 4 shows relation of national income to cash wages paid to hired farm labor, 1910-1939.

671. Benedict, M. R., and Adams, Richard Laban. Methods of wage determination in agriculture. Jour. Farm Econ. 23(1): 71-88. Feb. 1941. 280.8 J822

An examination of the methods of determining agricultural wages, in the United States, Sweden, Italy, Germany, Russia, and Great Britain. Seven possible ways or methods of determining agricultural wages are listed and discussed. Advantages of the British (wage board) plan are listed. The basic principles under-lying the determination of agricultural wages should, according to the authors, relate to the needs and interests of the laborers, the needs and interests of the farmer, and the requirements and welfare of the community.

672. Buchanan, M. T. Farm and factory wages. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. Farm Econ., no. 121, pp. 3029-3036. Nov. 1940. 280.8 C812 no. 121

The study covers the period 1910-1939. Trends in farm and factory wages during the period are outlined; and the two types of wages are compared with respect to (1) labor efficiency; (2) wage rates per unit of product; (3) wage rates per unit of product sold; (4) purchasing power. The purchasing power of farm income as distinguished from farm wages, in general followed a similar course to that of farm wages.

Statistical data are presented in tables and graphs.

673. California. University. Bureau of public administration. Farm wage boards. 1941 Legislative Prob. No. 8, 26pp., processed. Berkeley, 1941. 280 C1222

"Recognizing the special problems that exist in agriculture, the question of including agricultural labor under wage legislation in the United States has been an open one. Arguments for and against inclusion are presented in the body of this report. Agricultural wage determination by representative boards has had little official or unofficial application in the United States, and existing experience is confined almost wholly to California. Of the instances that may be cited, that in the Santa Maria Valley of California has frequently been referred to as the most successful. Experience under the Federal Sugar Act of 1937 is also presented in this report. Attention is given to agricultural wage determination in other countries before the immediate trend in world events." - Summary.

"In preparing this report the Bureau of Public Administration has made extensive use of materials presented by M. R. Benedict and R. L. Adams in a paper entitled 'Methods of Wage

Determination in Agriculture,' Journal of Farm Economics 23: 71-88, February 1941 [item no. 671]; and a special memorandum prepared for the Bureau by Dr. Nicholas Mirkowich." - p. 1, note.

"Selected reading list," p. 26.

674. Cox, Rex W. The amount and expenditures for hired labor on Minnesota farms. Minn. Univ. Div. Agr. Econ. and Agr. Ext. Farm Business Notes, no. 217, p. 3. University Farm, St. Paul, Jan. 1941.

A brief summary of data for the 30-year period, 1911-1940.

675. Hale, Roger F. Estimating local market prices and farm labor since 1920. Jour. Farm Econ. 21(4): 828-837. Nov. 1939. 280.8 J822

An explanation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's statistical series on commodity prices, agricultural employment, and wages of farm labor.

676. Hale, Roger F., and Gastineau, R. L. Reliability and adequacy of farm wage rate data. Various paging, processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural marketing service, 1940. 1.942 A42R27

A critique of the Department of Agriculture's statistical series on farm wage rates, giving their history, method of collection, how they are weighted and averaged, their reliability, and the relation of cash wage rates to real wages. The study contains statistical tables, charts, maps, and seven "exhibits" of illustrative and corroborative materials.

677. Herman, William E. Farm wage rate differentials between areas of Louisiana. La. Univ. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Agr. Ext. Serv. La. Rural Econ. 3(2): 3-6. Apr. 1941.

"The wage rate data used in this analysis were collected by the Louisiana office of the Agricultural Statistics Division of the United States Agricultural Marketing Service. The average daily wage rates represent crop reporters' estimates of wage rates in their particular locality. Information is collected for both daily and monthly wages in January, April, July, and October."

The State is divided into nine type-of-farming areas, to serve as a basis for the study. These areas are shown on a map of the State.

A table on p. 4 gives average daily wages for the nine areas, 1929 to 1940.

678. Holcomb, Ernest J. Income and earnings of farm laborers. [34] pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bur. of agricultural economics, 1940. 1.941 R3In2

"Presented before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor...May, 1940."

A compilation of tables and charts giving data from numerous studies of wages, incomes, and earnings of hired farm laborers and sharecroppers throughout the country. Some data are presented concerning farm labor supply, demand, and seasonal variation in employment.

679. How many hours for hired men? Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 65(24): 337. Nov. 30, 1940. 6 W15

Report of a survey of farmer opinion in Iowa regarding hours and wages for hired farm workers.

680. International labor conference, 24th session, Geneva, 1938.

Statistics of hours, and wages in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture. Internatl. Labor Conf. 24th Sess. Rpt. VI, 113pp. Geneva, Switzerland, International labour office, 1938. 283 In82S

Agriculture, pp. 33-39. Statistics on agricultural laborers in the United States, which are discussed in this report, are from Crops and Markets, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

681. International labour office. Wages and income of farm labour in the United States. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 72(12): 325-326. Dec. 18, 1939. 283.8 In82

Wage rates for selected years, average earnings for selected years, and average annual earnings of migrant workers, are given. These incomes are compared with the California State Relief "minimum subsistence" budget; and the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics "health and decency" budget.

682. Pitt, D. T. New Jersey prices of hired farm labor, feedstuffs and fertilizer materials and their index numbers, 1910-1937. N. J. Dept. Agr. Cir. 293, 15pp. Trenton, 1938. 2 N46C no.293

This circular consists chiefly of statistical tables and charts. Quarterly averages of wage rates, 1935, 1936, and 1937, per day and per month, are given in table I, p. 4. Annual and quarterly index numbers of wage rates, using the years from 1910 to 1914 as base period, are shown for 1935-1937 in tables II and III, p. 4. Computed on the same base period, annual index numbers for the years 1910 to 1937 appear in table IV, p. 5. Farm wages in New Jersey and in the United States are compared on chart I, p. 6. Table XI and chart II, pp. 13-14, show indexes of wage rates in conjunction with other expenditures and/or income of New Jersey farmers.

683. Pitt, D. T. New Jersey prices of hired farm labor, feedstuffs and fertilizer materials, and their index numbers, 1910-1939. N. J. Dept. Agr. Cir. 314, 14pp. Trenton, June 1940.
2 N46C no. 314

Wages of hired farm labor per month and per day, with and without board, are given; and data on wage variations, 1910-1939, are presented. Contains statistical tables.

684. Sayre, R. A. Wages, hours and employment in the United States, 1934-1939. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd., Inc. Econ. Rec. 2(10): 115-152. Mar. 28, 1940.

"The tables presented in this issue of the Economic Record bring up to date and, in certain instances, revise the various series published in the Supplement to Conference Board Service Letter, 'Wages, Hours, and Employment in the United States, July, 1936-December, 1937' and in the volume entitled 'Wages, Hours, and Employment in the United States, 1914-1936.'" - p. 115.

Revised wage rates of farm labor, table 16, pp. 150-152. Wage rates were computed by the Conference Board from data supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

685. Stine, O. C. The farm pay roll. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 23(6): 9-11. June 1939. 1 Ec7Ag

Accompanied by a chart which shows cost of hired farm labor, by residence of laborers, United States, annually 1909-1938; and a table which shows the cash-wage bill, cost of board and lodging, and cost of other perquisites for the same period.

686. Tetreau, E. D. Profile of farm wage rates in the Southwest. Rural Sociol. 4(1): 36-42. Mar. 1939. 281.28 R88

"Farm wage rates per day without board, January 1, 1938, were 3.75 times as great in California as in South Carolina. Wage rates per month without board were 4.17 times as great. The bold western peak was attained by series of rises. Both daily and monthly wages changed gradually from South Carolina across the Old South with additional gradual increases across the Western Cotton Region. Abrupt increases were registered across New Mexico, through Arizona, and into California. Factors associated with these changes were: increases westward in ability to pay high wages; decreases westward in the competition of the family unpaid labor; competitive wage rates in the oil and metal mining industries; differences in the efficiency of workers; and elevation westward of rural standards of living. Additional factors in Arizona were the proportions of Mexicans among farm laborers and competitive urban and rural wage rates on public works projects." - Abstract.

Statistical tables show farm wage rates, per month and per day, without board, for the southern tier of States from South Carolina to California (excluding Florida).

687. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. [Determination of various agricultural-economic factors in sugar production in the various sugar-producing areas of the United States and Territories, 107 nos. - some processed, some printed. Washington, D. C., 1935-1941. (S. D. Nos. 1-107) 1.94 Su3Sd

The following numbers deal with the determination of wage rates of sugar-crop laborers for the crops and areas specified: Nos. 15, 23, 24, 66, 84, 107, sugar beets, United States; nos. 53, 105, sugar beets, California; nos. 40, 47, 58, 81, 93, 103, sugarcane, the mainland sugarcane area; nos. 54, 60, 88, 104, sugarcane, Hawaii; nos. 18, 64, 80, 106, sugarcane, Puerto Rico.

688. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bur. of agricultural economics. Income parity for agriculture. Part II. - Expenses of agricultural production. Section 1. - The cost of hired farm labor, 1909-38 (Preliminary) 45pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Apr. 1939. 1.9 Ec7Inp

In cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Bureau of Home Economics.

This section was prepared by Ernest W. Grove, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"In estimating the farm-labor bill from 1909 to 1938, 3 component parts were considered separately - the cash-wage bill, the cost of board and lodging, and the cost of other perquisites." The annual farm-labor bill during this period has averaged close to a billion dollars; but there have been wide fluctuations from year to year. The cash-wage bill, and the cost of board, lodging, and other perquisites, have been subject to similar fluctuations. The cash-wage bill has ranged from 500-600 million dollars in the early years, to 1.3 billion in 1920, with an irregular drop back to 556 million in 1936. Sources of the statistics included in this study are data from the field collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the U. S. Census reports, and estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A detailed statement of statistical sources and methods forms the body of the report.

Numerous statistical tables and charts throughout the study show such things as cost of hired farm labor, by residence of laborers and types of payment; average numbers of laborers employed per year; percentage increase or decrease in total cash wages paid; cost of board and lodging; percentage statistics on perquisites and wages as components in the total

remuneration of casual and non-casual workers; index numbers and percentage statistics of the cost of perquisites other than board and lodging; total number of hired farm laborers and number living on farms, first of each month 1930; and other points of interest.

689. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Sugar division. Report of the chief... 1939. 19pp. [Washington, D. C., 1939] 1 Ag34

The section on "Fair and reasonable wage-rate determinations," pp. 14-19, explains the provision of the Sugar Act which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to determine wage rates for agricultural laborers engaged in sugar production; and reports on the activities of the Division under this provision, in the continental beet area, the midland cane area, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii.

Similar information for the fiscal year 1939-1940 is contained in the 1940 annual report of the U. S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration, p. 99.

690. U. S. Farm placement service. Bur. of employment security. California. Annual report. Wages paid in agricultural occupations, all counties, state of California, year 1939. 50pp., processed. Los Angeles, Calif. [1940?] 283.9 Un33 1939

At head of title: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Bureau of Employment Security.

Wage rates by hour, day or piece work, are given by counties for field and truck crops - fruits, nuts, cotton, sugar beets, etc.

The library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has also the Annual Report for the year 1938.

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